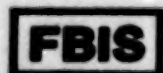


**JPRS 75266**

**7 March 1980**

# **South and East Asia Report**

**No. 875**



**FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE**

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7 March 1980

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INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

KAMPUCHEA'S SAMRIN GREETES BANGLADESH CP CONGRESS

BK070822 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 3 Feb 80 BK

[29 January message from Kampuchean President Heng Samrin to Mohammad Farhad, secretary general of the Bangladesh Communist Party]

[Text] On behalf of the Central Committee of the KNUFNS and the entire Kampuchean people, we extend our respect, militant solidarity and warmest greetings to the Third Congress of the Bangladesh Communist Party.

With the U.S. imperialists, Beijing expansionists and other reactionary forces colluding against the offensive of the world revolutionary movement, the convening of your party's congress represents a significant victory of the global revolutionary movement in general and that of Bangladesh in particular.

We firmly hope that the congress will expand the struggle of the Bangladesh party toward winning new successes in contribution to the cause of the world peoples' struggle for peace, independence, democracy and socialism.

We take this opportunity to express on behalf of the Kampuchean people our sincere gratitude to the Bangladesh Communist Party and people for their correct stand regarding the just struggle of the Kampuchean people against the genocidal regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique--lackey of the Beijing expansionists.

We hope that the militant solidarity between the Bangladesh and Kampuchean peoples will strengthen with each day.

We wish your party congress great success.

CSO: 4212

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

KPL: LAO FRONT GREETIS VIETNAMESE NEW YEAR

BK181045 Vientiane KPL in English 0927 GMT 18 Feb 80 BK

[Text] Vientiane. 18 Feb (KPL)--The committee of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, on 16 February, sent Vietnamese New Year greetings to the Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee and Vietnamese people.

The telegram said:

On the occasion of the traditional Vietnam New Year, the committee of the LPNC CC expressed its best wishes and special solidarity to the Committee of Vietnam Fatherland Front and the Vietnamese fraternal people.

During the past year, under the clearsighted direction of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnamese people scored many successes. They victoriously defeated the aggressive Beijing reactionaries. They also successfully implemented the Second Five-Year Plan laid down by the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

These big and glorious successes, the message said, have heightened the role and prestige of Vietnam in the international arena and proved the just cause of the heroic Vietnamese nation in the protection of the socialist nation and the victorious Marxism-Leninism.

On this occasion we once again wish the fraternal Vietnamese people new and greater successes in their national protection and socialist construction of the homeland of the great President Ho Chi Minh.

CSO: 4220

## INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

### LAOS-VIETNAM AMITY GROUP GREETES VIETNAMESE NEW YEAR

BK161153 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 16 Feb 80 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 16 Feb (KPL)—Souk Vongsak, president of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association, on 15 February sent a New Year message to Tran Huu Duc, president of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association in Hanoi.

The message said:

On the occasion of the Vietnamese New Year, on behalf of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association and on my own behalf, I would like to extend my very best New Year wishes and fraternal solidarity to you and through you to members of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association and to the fraternal heroic Vietnamese people.

During the past year, under the clear-sighted guidance of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the heroic Vietnamese people scored successes in the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan issued by the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The Vietnamese people have also safeguarded the socialist Vietnam against the aggression of the Beijing big-nation rulers.

These successes of the Vietnamese army and people have upgraded the role and prestige of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the international arena. The just and correct policy of the Communist Party of Vietnam has brightened up.

On this New Year, I wish the Vietnamese people the clear-sighted and heroic Communist Party of Vietnam still more successes in the task of national defence and construction. [Sentence as received]

May the special friendship and solidarity between the two people of Laos and Vietnam be constantly and firmly developed!

CSO: 4220

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

PAKISTAN-BANGLADESH ACCORD ON PURCHASE OF RAW JUTE

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 15 Feb 80 p 4

[Text] Pakistan and Bangladesh have reached agreement on "various matters" which will increase import of raw jute to feed the growing jute industry in this country.

This was stated by Mr. Abdul Latif, Chairman, Pakistan Jute Mills Association, on return here from Dacca at the end of 10-day official visit to Bangladesh. He led a six-members delegation to Bangladesh.

Mr. Latif told the APP yesterday that Bangladesh authorities were anxious to have more business with Pakistan.

He said that a delegation from Bangladesh would come to Pakistan to resume the dialogue.

The Chairman said the Bangladesh Government had formed a negotiation committee which held discussions with the delegation.

As regards agreements, Mr. Latif said that lacunae existing in the terms of sale of jute to Pakistan were discussed and resolved. The authorities assured that the abnormal shortage of goods, detected at the destination would be compensated.

The authorities there, he said, had assured the delegation that the existing discrepancy on the terms of sale was being removed. They had told them that proper care would be taken to ensure that jute consignment was properly weighted at the port of origin.—APP

CSO: 4220



EVENTS LEADING TO SUSPENSION OF INDONESIAN RELATIONS WITH PRC

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 17 Dec 79 p 4

[Excerpts] Diplomatic relations between Indonesia and the PRC have been suspended for 12 years, and as of this moment, there are no signs of restoration. The PRC has given repeated hints of its desire to restore normal diplomatic relations between the two nations, as most recently expressed by Deputy Prime Minister Teng Hsiao-Ping to Japanese Minister of Justice Yoshima Furui, who visited Peking this June. Past history has made Indonesia cautious and unwilling to respond to Peking's hints. A look at the events of 1964-67 explains this attitude.

The international situation and the domestic situations in the two nations as of 1964-65 pushed the two to form a Jakarta-Peking axis in support of their foreign policy goals.

With the failure of the 30 September Movement/Indonesian Communist Party (G30S/PKI) revolt, the fragile Jakarta-Peking axis collapsed, leading to a deterioration in relations between the two nations, and a final break in 1967.

Let us look at the events leading to the breaking of diplomatic relations. It was preceded by the G30S/PKI revolt. Seventeen Indonesian delegations comprising various groups were then visiting the PRC. One delegation, led by Minister Cgairul Saleh, was there to discuss technical and economic cooperation. From joint statements put out by the delegation following the revolt, it was not apparent that Peking wished to sever relations. In Indonesia, there were increasing anti-Chinese incidents. This was caused, among other things, by the Chinese attitude in siding with the G30S/PKI rebels, as evidenced by their refusal to fly their embassy flag at half staff in honor of the generals who fell victim to the savagery of the rebels, and actions of the embassy staff in encouraging Indonesian Chinese to turn traitor.

Meanwhile, demonstrations aimed at PRC representations in Jakarta, Medan, Makassar and Bandjarmasin increased. The PRC response to these demonstrations was restricted to criticism of the Indonesian Armed Forces. Later, the

Indonesian Government recalled Ambassador Djawoto to Jakarta, but he defected, and asked the PRC for political asylum. Before defecting, Djawoto left two letters, one for former President Spekarno and one for the second in command at the embassy.

At the end of September 1966, the PRC sent the ship, KUANG HUA, to transport Chinese who wished to go to the PRC from a reception center in Medan. The ship made two trips to Medan, transporting a total of 4,251 persons, but for various reasons, the PRC did not wish to send additional vessels, although there were still 6,600 Chinese awaiting transportation at the reception center. Because of the militant attitude, there were many incidents between people at the reception center and local citizens and officials. The PRC tactic of fomenting disorder and tension among the people was repeated in other incidents of confronting the problem of overseas Chinese.

Increasing tension culminated in the expulsion of the PRC Assistant Naval Attache, who had displayed an insolent attitude at his reception at the State Palace. The PRC retaliated by declaring Lieutenant Colonel Jonohatmodjo, the Indonesian Assistant Military Attache in Peking as persona non grata.

In mid-April 1967, hundreds of Chinese youths in Peking put up placards and posters attacking the leaders and government of Indonesia on the walls of the Indonesian Embassy. On 24 April, the PRC acting charge d'affaires in Jakarta, Yao Teng-Shan and the Consul General, Hsu Jen, were expelled from Indonesia. Meanwhile, that same day, there were demonstrations in Peking against the Indonesian Embassy, which continued for 5 successive days. Indonesians who had asked for asylum in Peking joined in the demonstrations. In addition, the Indonesian acting charge d'affaires, Baron Sutadisastra, and the chief of the Information Section, Soemarno, were ejected by the PRC. At Peking, and at Canton, while enroute to Hong Kong, they were subjected to demonstrations by thousands of people, who later dragged Baron from his hotel room in Canton to taunt and humiliate him. On 27 April, 100,000 people attended anti-Indonesian meetings at Worker's Stadium in Peking. At the meeting, Deputy Prime Minister/Minister of Security Hsien Fu-Chih and Djawoto abused the leaders and government of Indonesia. During and after these events, the Indonesian Embassy staff and their families experienced coarse treatment at the hands of local people. Embassy and personal cars were plastered with anti-Indonesian placards. To avoid problems, it was decided to evacuate dependents to Hong Kong.

Beginning on 5 August, there were 5 more days of demonstrations against the Indonesian Embassy in Peking, and this time, there were fires and damage. Before the demonstrations accelerated, the Indonesian acting charge d'affaires was summoned to the PRC Foreign Ministry, and was told that anti-Chinese demonstrations in Jakarta had resulted in damage to the embassy and injury to several staff members. As a result, the PRC could no longer guarantee the safety of the Indonesian Embassy staff. Attacks on the inside of the Indonesian Embassy were preceded by attacks by Red Guards, who smashed everything they encountered. The Embassy cars and private cars were burned and smashed; the military attache's office was burned, and the staff was abused and humiliated.

This was followed by the expulsion of the acting charge d'affaires and Secretary LL. The Department of Foreign Affairs then informed the PRC that the Indonesian Government had decided to order the entire Embassy staff to depart the PRC as quickly as possible. The function of representing Indonesia would be done [through another nation].

Following that decision, the Indonesian Embassy contacted the PRC Foreign Ministry to ask for exit visas for the whole staff; the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs was unwilling to grant the visas. The Indonesian Department of Foreign Affairs contacted Egypt, and asked them to direct their ambassador, the dean of the diplomatic corps in Peking, to press the PRC Government. His efforts were unsuccessful.

The PRC was apparently using the Indonesian Embassy staff in Peking as hostages for the safety of the PRC Embassy staff in Jakarta.

On 23 October, the Department of Foreign Affairs informed the PRC that Indonesia had decided to close the embassy in Peking until the situation permitted the staff to resume their duties. The government of Indonesia also demanded that the PRC withdraw all of its personnel from Indonesia quickly. The government of Indonesia would regard PRC offices in Jakarta, Medan, Makassar and Bandjarmasin as closed, as of 30 October.

That night, the Indonesian charge d'affaires was summoned to the PRC Foreign Ministry, and given a note in response to the Indonesian closure of PRC offices. The note stated that the PRC would close all of its offices in Indonesia. Romania would represent Chinese interests. The PRC would send a special plane to pick up the embassy staff, and offered the use of that plane to the Indonesian Embassy staff in returning to Indonesia.

Differences of opinion arose over the route the plane was to take, and the airfield at which it was to land. The PRC wanted to use the flight route used when Liu Shao-Chi visited Indonesia and landed at Kemayoran, Jakarta, while Indonesia wanted the plane to use an international air route, and land at Halim before 1500 hours, 31 October.

An agreement had not yet been reached by the time the plane took off. The Chinese party boarding the plane was led by the deputy chief of the Asian Directorate of the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

On orders from the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Indonesian Embassy staff, totaling eight persons, boarded the Chinese plane. The party was subjected to more abuse during the Peking-Kunming-Jakarta flight. Loudspeakers in the aircraft blared incessant anti-Indonesian abuse, and the crew was insolent.

An implausible event occurred before the departure of the embassy staff. An official from the PRC Government Housing Affairs demanded the the Indonesian Embassy pay about 50,000 Yuan for damages to the building. It was said that the damages were caused by the Indonesian Government's anti-Chinese policies, which stirred the anger of the Chinese people.

That is the sequence of events leading to the freezing of relations between Indonesia and the PRC. The motives of the PRC in wishing to normalize relations, and their practice of diplomacy are causing us to think carefully before agreeing to normalize relations.

Although the PRC is currently in the hands of moderates and pragmatists, the "two tiers approach" is still used as a political tactic abroad. Such a tactic makes it possible for the PRC to interfere in the domestic affairs of other nations, and the using of political and ethnic groups for PRC interests.

9197

CSO: 4213

## INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

**SRV CONSTRUCTED AIR BASE IN LAOS—Bangkok, 1 Feb KYODO—**Vietnamese forces are constructing a big air base for heavy bombers at the central Laos in a border town of Pak Sane, a leading Thai daily reported Friday quoting sources close to Thai military authorities. A large number of Vietnamese soldiers were working together with Cuban soldiers and under guidance of Soviet military advisers at the construction site, the MATCHON of Bangkok said. Construction was in full swing as if the plan was to complete the base before the rainy season comes in May and June. [Bangkok KYODO in English 1 Feb 80 BK]

**SRV-BUILT SCHOOL IN LAOS—Vientiane, 25 Jan (KPL)—**A function was held in Savannakhet Province in southern Laos on January 17 to hand over a school financed by the Vietnamese Province of Binh Tri Thien. The school, which can take 200 students, is included in the assistance program from Binh Tri Thien to Savannakhet. [Text] [BK251315 Vientiane KPL in English 0923 GMT 25 Jan 80 BK]

**LAOS AID TO VIETNAMESE PROVINCE—Vientiane, 24 Jan (KPL)—**The administrative committee of Savannakhet Province, Central Laos, has sent a quantity of rice and bamboo as aid to the people in Binh Tri Thien Province, Central Vietnam, which was hit by a recent flood. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0929 GMT 24 Jan 80 BK]

CSO: 4220



**EIGHT PROJECTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED WITH WEST GERMANY**

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 21 Dec 79 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Indonesia's Minister of Research and Technology and West German State Minister Haunschild signed an agreement in Menara Petronas yesterday for new projects involving the interests of both parties.

Included among these projects, which will begin in 1980, are village solar energy; experimental reactors; cassava protein; interisland transportation; surveys for ophiolite deposits; coal technology; wind power; and increased cooperation in outer space.

Minister of Research and Technology Dr B. J. Habibie took the opportunity to state that the agreements for cooperation in research and technology had been reached over the past 8 months. The goal is economic cooperation.

The agreement signed yesterday represents implementation of those achieved over the past 8 months, and will be in effect for 1 year.

"There is no benefit to research and technology if it does not have production as its goal," said Habibie, explaining what could be achieved in the agreement signed yesterday. If we simply buy permits for technology, there is no advantage. That is because we do not learn the details.

Solar energy in Picon, Cituis, is reportedly proceeding according to plan. Universities must participate in these projects. Indonesia hopes that the components for these projects will be manufactured here. Reportedly, West Germany has already offered tenders for the parts which must be manufactured there. Decisions are expected by April 1980.

West Germany proposed cooperation in an experimental reactor project. The design will be done jointly for a 30 megawatt experimental reactor suitable for Indonesia. Construction will be carried out jointly by the National Atomic Agency and West Germany's Interatom. Indonesian industry will be used as much as possible.

Single cell protein from cassava is intended for use in transmigration areas. A pilot project for 1,000 [jato] is being prepared.

A prototype vessel for interisland transport is currently in the design stage.

West Germany intends to use new methods in surveying for ophiolite mineral deposits in Indonesia. Meanwhile, Indonesia will make a thorough preliminary study.

A coal technology seminar will be held in Indonesia in 1980.

Indonesia will study a wind power proposal from West Germany. In 1979, West Germany proposed such a project to the National Aviation and Space Agency.

Finally, West Germany is prepared to increase cooperation and document exchange on outer space.

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CSO: 4213

# FIFTY-SEVEN GENERAL OFFICERS RETIRE FROM ARMY

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 17 Dec 79 p 1

[Excerpt] Fifty-seven senior Army officers were retired by the Army Chief of Staff at Army Headquarters, Jakarta, on Saturday. Not all of those retiring were present at the ceremony.

Those present included General Wirhadikusumah, chairman of the State Board of Audits; Lieutenant General Kosasih, president of Krakatoa Steel; Lieutenant General Ahmad Tahir, Secretary General of the Department of Communications; Lieutenant General Ali Murtopo, Minister of Information; Major General Nurmathias, Ambassador to Australia; Major General Mudhar Amin, a member of Parliament; Major General Soenarijadi; Major General Andi Rivai; Major General J. Samosir; Major General R.M.J. Siahaan, a member of Parliament; Major General Soedarman S., Director General of Immigration; Major General Ichsan Sugiarto; Major General Surat Mangunaya; Major General Jasir Hadibroto, governor of Lampung; Major General Rustamadji Soetopo of the State Intelligence Coordination Agency; Major General Soekertijo; Brigadier General Soemantoro; Brigadier General A.H. Nastap; Brigadier General Sayid Warsito; Brigadier General M.W. Sudarto; Brigadier General Turiman; Brigadier General Wahaya Slamet; Brigadier General Hari Soewondo; Brigadier General Soekardjono; Brigadier General S. Hardoyo; Brigadier General Sadjiman; Brigadier General Ichdar; Brigadier General Harimun Sabit; Brigadier General Soemarto, chairman of the East Java Regional Legislature; Brigadier General Oediyanto; Major General Mukadji; Brigadier General Soedjono Wiryohatmodjo; Brigadier General Jusuf Djajakusumah; and Brigadier General W. H. Warsito.

The 21 officers not present included Lieutenant General Sunandar Prijosudarmo, governor of East Java; Major General Soeharto, Chief, Agency for Administration of Nonmilitary Assignments; Major General Pang Soeparto, Director General of Estates; Major General J. Muskita, Indonesian ambassador to FRG; Major General R. Soeprapto, Secretary General of the Department of Internal Affairs; Major General Ibnu Hartono, Inspector General of the Department of Social Affairs; Major General Amir Judowinarno; Major General Soehiono, a member of parliament; Major General Laupase; Brigadier General Husen Odon; Brigadier General Soemardan; Brigadier General Erman Harirustaman, governor of the North Celebes; Brigadier General Soehardiman, Federation of Indonesian Socialist Workers Organization; Brigadier General Munarjo Sosrodiprodjo; Major General Adenan, Director General for communications security abroad for the Department of Foreign

Affairs; Brigadier General Burhani Tjokrohandoko, Director General for Islamic Mass Guidance and Religious Affairs; Brigadier General Supartono Brotosuhendro; Brigadier General J.H. Sinaga; Brigadier General Abu Sadikin; Brigadier General Sapatadji Hadiprawira; and Brigadier General Amir Musni Pane.

9197

CSO: 4213

**BULOG OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON RICE SITUATION**

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 15 Dec 79 pp 1, 19

[Text] The Logistics Board's deputy for Procurement and Distribution, Lilikusumah, answered an Indonesian News Agency question in his office Thursday, explaining that 2.3 million tons of rice would be imported this year, including 500,000 tons carried over from 1978.

This clarified the information from the Logistics Board which indicated that the amount to be imported was only 1.8 million tons. That amount is unchanged, but due to the carryover from last year, total imports are 2.3 million tons.

It was further indicated that Indonesia is not uneasy about the entrance of Iran into the Thai rice market. As was reported recently, Iran imported 50,000 tons of rice from Thailand. According to Lilikusumah, the chief of the Logistics board signed a contract with the Thai Government for this year's needs, and also for 1980, a long time ago. "There are no problems in buying rice from Thailand," he emphasized.

Indonesia has also signed rice purchase contracts with Japan, Taiwan, the PRC (via Hong Kong), the Philippines, and the United States, via Public Law 480.

The price of rice in the future may be much higher than it is at present. It is possible that a "subsidy" for rice imports will be needed, if the domestic selling price is not allowed by the government to rise much above the current price (about 165 Rupiahs per kilogram). If the sales price rises, it will influence the rate of inflation, while if a fixed price is maintained, there will have to be a subsidy, Lilikusumah stated.

He added that the price of rice is about 10-11 percent of the 150 goods and services comprising the inflation index for 17 major cities. For Jakarta, it is 11 percent.

Lilikusumah evaluates the food situation in 1979 as the most stable in recent years. "Generally, the food situation this year is very good," he said.



It was acknowledged that there are food shortages in several areas, but no "threat of famine," he said. He noted that the situation in remote areas was sometimes greatly exaggerated. When the facts are checked, "there is no danger."

Special problems for areas not reached by regular liner service, such as Larantuka, Bima or others, can now be dealt with by chartering special ships to transport rice to those areas.

He noted that the Wamena area of Irian Jaya had to be supplied by aircraft. Transport costs were high. Moreover, the amount that could be transported was limited to just six sacks for each Jayapura-Wamena flight. This causes a difference in the price there, compared to other areas, Lilikusumah noted.

9197

CSO: 4213

## WORLD VISION OFFICIAL CRITICIZES KAMPUCHEAN 'SURVIVAL' MARCH

BK051404 Phnom Penh International Service in English 0000 GMT 5 Feb 80 BK

[Text] A group of people calling themselves doctors without frontiers and international agents against famine are planning a march into Kampuchea across the Thai border for the so-called survival of Kampuchea. In this connection, we have asked a representative of World Vision International in Kampuchea to give his comment. Mr (Jan Tekaria), deputy chief of the delegation of World Vision International, has this to say:

[Begin recording] I have a great respect for the individual rights and thinking of the members of both groups. They are dedicated professional and community leaders and well-recognized persons in their community and country. I believe in their intentions of helping the people of Kampuchea and saving them from the threat of famine and death. However, I also believe that the work they are doing is illegal and contrary to proper international relations. What they are planning to do is not only a violation of the stability of national [as heard] practice of requesting for an entry visa from the government of the country they are planning to enter as visitors but it is also a violation of the sovereignty of the country into which they are going to enter without the proper (?certificates).

I believe that they want to get cheap publicity without paying a cent. To sum it up, to me it is a foolish action and a cheap publicity stunt. If they are really sincere and are interested in helping the Kampuchean people, they should make a [word indistinct] request to the central government who is in control of the whole country, and that government is the government under the able leadership of His Excellency President Heng Samrin. All the other voluntary agencies, and World Vision International is one of them, that are now in Phnom Penh have presented their proper requests to the Heng Samrin government and were given the necessary visas and are extended the hospitality and fraternal relations [as heard] by the government and are also well received by the people of Kampuchea. There is a famous saying which runs this way: Love begets love, and respect begets respect. So if these marchers want the people of Kampuchea to love and respect them, they too should also show love and respect for the people that now represent the whole of Kampuchea in Phnom Penh; and that is the Government of the National

United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea under the able leadership of President Heng Samrin. Another saying found in the Christian book, the Bible, runs like this: He that enters in through another door is a robber and a thief. The real door in Kampuchea today is through the Phnom Penh overnment, and not through the back door by crossing the borders of Kampuchea from Thailand.

The great majority of the people of the world are ignorant of what actually happened to these people of Kampuchea during the Pol Pot regime of terror and genocide. They won't believe until they see, unless the people of the world, especially those from the West who are victims of improper, unkind and irresponsible press information, can come into Kampuchea legally and see for themselves what actually happened. They will always [words indistinct] the good intentions of the present government. To quote the Foreign Minister Mr Hun Sen, he said on various occasions his government has nothing to hide from the world. Against that statement, outside people should not abuse by going through the back door. [sentence as heard] It is my hope that my comments and recommendations will help the voice of the people of Kampuchea in projecting the truth about this great country and tremendous capacity of the present government to lead the people here in rehabilitation and progress. [End recording]

CSO: 4220

**KNUFNS-KPRC DELEGATION LED BY HENG SAMRIN VISITS USSR**

**Tbilisi Stop**

**BK051556 SPK [clandestine] in French 0359 GMT 6 Feb 80 BK**

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Feb (SPK)—The KNUFNS-KPRC delegation led by President Heng Samrin made a stop-over Saturday [2 February] in Tbilisi, capital of Georgia (Soviet Transcaucasian Republic). It is going to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR Council of Ministers.

As they left the plane, the guests were greeted by Eduard Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia; Pavel Gilashvili, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Georgia; Zurab Pataridze, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Georgia, and other officials.

Keo Prasat, Kampuchean ambassador to the U.S.R., was also among the welcoming party.

**Brezhnev Welcomes Delegation**

**BK051558 SPK [Clandestine] in French 1442 GMT 4 Feb 80 BK**

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Feb (SPK)—The KNUFNS-KPRC delegation led by President Heng Samrin arrived in Moscow today for an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union.

The delegation came to this country at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers.

The delegation was welcomed at the ramp by Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet; Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and defense minister; as well as other officials.

Also present were diplomats from the Kampuchean Embassy in Moscow and heads of missions of many countries accredited to the USSR.

A large number of representatives of the population of Moscow came to greet the esteemed Kampuchean guests.

Following the playing of the national anthems of the two countries, Leonid Brezhnev and Heng Samrin inspected the Guard of Honor whose march-past rounded off the solemn ceremony.

Leonid Brezhnev, Heng Samrin, the Kampuchean guests and the Soviet personalities went in cars to the city, accompanied by a motorcycle escort.

#### Kremlin Talks

BK051600 SPK [clandestine] in French 0414 GMT 5 Feb 80 BK

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Feb (SPK)--According to our special correspondent, talks opened yesterday at the Kremlin between delegations of the KNUFNS and KPRC the party and government of the Soviet Union.

The Kampuchean delegation was led by Heng Samrin, KNUFNS and KPRC president; and the Soviet delegation, by Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and president of the Supreme Soviet.

The talks focused on cooperation between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union in the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields. The two sides considered measures to be taken to intensify Soviet assistance in reconstructing Kampuchea's economy and culture.

Discussing the international situation, the two sides underlined the need to continue to actively defend detente, to work for a healthier international atmosphere, and to promote fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation between states.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, comradeship and mutual understanding. The talks are continuing.

#### Tribute at Lenin Mausoleum

BK070940 SPK [clandestine] in French 0351 GMT 7 Feb 80 BK

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Feb (SPK)--The KNUFNS-KPRC delegation led by President Heng Samrin and Vice President Pen Sovan yesterday [5 February] paid a posthumous tribute and laid a wreath at the V. I. Lenin mausoleum in Moscow. The wreath bore the inscription: "In memory of the great Lenin."

The delegation was accompanied by vice president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium P. V. Gilashvili, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Firyubin, Soviet ambassador to Kampuchea [name indistinct] Bostorin, and other Soviet personalities.



### **Military Academy Visited**

**BK070942 SPK [clandestine] in French 0410 GMT 7 Feb 80 BK**

**[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Feb (SPK)--The top-level Kampuchean delegation led by President Heng Samrin and Vice President Pen Sovan yesterday [5 February] visited the "Malinovskiy" Military Academy.**

**The were accompanied by Vice President of the Supreme Soviet Presidium P. V. Gilashvili, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs N. P. Firubin and Soviet ambassador to Kampuchean C. V. Bostorin.**

**The delegation was given a warm welcome by director of the academy O. Loski, first vice minister of national defense and chief of the general staff N. V. Ogarkov and commanders of armored units.**

**O. Loski related to the delegation the feats of the armored units in the defense of the country and world peace.**

**Pen Sovan presented the academy with a picture of the Angkor Temples.**

### **Factory Visited**

**BK070954 SPK [clandestine] in French 1446 GMT 6 Feb 80 BK**

**[Excerpts] Phnom Penh, 6 Feb (SPK)--The management and workers of the "Moskvich" automobile factory yesterday [5 February] accorded a warm and fraternal welcome to the KNUFNS-KPRC delegation currently visiting the USSR.**

**After the secretary of the factory communist party committee delivered his welcoming remarks, KPRC Vice President and Minister of National Defense Pen Sovan exalted the great achievements of the Soviet people under the far-sighted leadership of the CPSU.**

**He underlined the role played by the Soviet working class in the struggle for the welfare of the Soviet people and for the legitimate interests of the nations cherishing peace, independence, democracy and socialism; against imperialism, expansionism and hegemonism of Beijing; and against old and new colonialism and other reactionary forces.**

**He affirmed that at the present time the Soviet Union is the bastion of peace and support of the world revolution and that the people of Kampuchea are happy about the brilliant successes scored by the Soviet Union.**

**CSO: 4200**



## KAMPUCHEA

### WESTERN REGION COMBATANTS WELCOME MERIT BANNER AWARD

BK030422 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 31 Jan 80 BK

[Text] On 17 January, the army, guerrillas and people in the western region met to commemorate the awarding of the banner of merit in defense of the Kampuchean nation, people and race, and the 12th anniversary of the national army founding under the chairmanship of the regional administrative and front committees. Approximately 980 male and female combatants, military cadres and residents attended the meeting, which took place in a very exhilarating atmosphere. The presentation of the banner of merit to representatives of the regional army and guerrillas, by the administrative committee chairman, was greeted with applause and slogans. In their speeches, various representatives expressed their seething anger and resolute determination.

A resolution, to be given to the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, was also adopted. The essential points in the resolution were: 1) the male and female combatants, cadres of the army and guerrillas and the people in the western region pledge to concretely implement the new strategic political line of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the political program of the patriotic and democratic front of the great national union of Kampuchea; 2) we pledge to bring all forces in the entire region into a great union and actively inculcate in them the love of the nation and people so that they can contribute in the continuous and permanent destruction of the enemy force; 3) We pledge to make utmost efforts to smash the Vietnamese dry-season offensive and be ready to stand the protracted difficulties incurred in the daily active fighting and hold even higher the banner of merit in defense of the Kampuchean nation, people and race in 1980 in accordance with the trust given us by the nation, people, patriotic and democratic front of the great national union, government and friends all over the world.

CSO: 4212

**PHNOM PENH MUNICIPAL CONGRESS ON 1979 ACHIEVEMENTS, 1980 PLANS**

**BK121001 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 8 Feb 80 BK**

[Text] A congress to review achievements in 1979 and discuss plans for 1980 was held at the office of the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee at 0700 on 7 February under an eight-man presiding committee including Mat Ly, second vice president of the KNUPNS Central Committee; Men Chhan, minister of agriculture; Oung Phon, head of KPRC president's office; Khang Sarin, chairman of Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee; Penh Path, commander of the Phnom Penh Defense Forces; (Khim Phon), chief of Phnom Penh municipal police; and (Chey Sokphirom), representative of the Ministry of Information, Press and Culture.

Attending the congress were cadres from various central ministries and departments, members of Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee, revolutionary committees from localities and communes in the capital and many Vietnamese experts.

After the organizing committee announced names of those attending the congress, Khang Sarin, chairman of the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Committee, made a clear report on the works done in 1979 with great achievements in all fields.

The congress recessed at 1700 on the same day in an intimate atmosphere of revolutionary fraternity.

CSO: 4212

## KAMPUCHEA

### 'VODK': KHMER ROUGE CONTINUE STRIKES AGAINST SRV TROOPS

BK040735 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 1 Feb 80 BK

[Summary] Our army and guerrillas on all battlefields throughout the country have continued to launch vigorous attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors, inflicting more heavy losses on them and successively routing their big and small offensive drives.

Ratanakiri-Stung Treng battlefield: We attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Kalan on 2 January, north of Bor Kev on 4 January, Phum Krachap on 9 January, at Bor Kev and O Pok on 11 January, Phum (Talai) on 12 January, south of O Dambok on 13 January, (O Pong) on 14 January, at the teak forest south of Stung Treng on 15 January, O Pok on 16 January, Prey Totoeng on Route 7 north of Stung Treng 17 January, Sre Ta Chan on 18 January, east of Bor Kev on 21 January, Phum (Yuan) on 22 January, at areas north of Stung Treng, Khai Romeas, Sre Nok and O Dambok on 25 January and at O Dambok on 26 January, killing 44 and wounding 31. They also suffered 45 killed and 48 wounded by our mines, punji stakes and pitfalls.

Kompong Cham-Kompong Thom battlefield:

Stoeng Tran District—We attacked the Vietnamese at Tuol Leap on 20 January, at O Kap Moan on 29 January and at an area north of Tuol Leap on 21 January. They suffered 19 killed and 14 wounded in our attacks, and 2 killed and 5 wounded by our punji stakes.

Santuk District—On 12 January the Vietnamese battalion sallying out of Bangki Tangren to Thmar Samlieng ran into our ambush, suffering five killed and three wounded, and four wounded by our punji stakes.

Baray District—On 17 January we attacked the Vietnamese at Svay Teap, killing two and wounding three. The rest fled to Phum Rumchek.

Oddar Meanchey battlefield:

Samraong District—On 14 January the Vietnamese sallying out of Pong Toek to Ampil hit our mines, suffering 20 killed and 15 wounded. We attacked

them, killing 6, wounding 3, seizing 200 AK rounds plus a quantity of hand-grenades, and destroying 1 B-40 gun and 2 AR-15's. The Vietnamese hit our mines and punji pitfalls when they sallied out of Phum Ku to Kbal Khla on 16 January, suffering 10 killed and nine wounded. We seized 160 AK rounds and a quantity of materiel, including 20 cans of food which was meant as humanitarian aid for the Kampuchean people. We attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Pong Toek on 18 January, at Phum Ku on 19 January, at Pong Toek on 20 January, at (Thmar Thom) on 20 January and when they moved northward from Phum Ku on 21 January, killing 26 and wounding 36. They also suffered 3 killed and 10 wounded by our mines, punji stakes and pitfalls.

"In sum, on all these battlefields we killed or wounded 370 enemy troops and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and other materiel."

CSO: 4212

## 'WODK': ENEMY REGIMENTAL DRIVES ROUTED IN ODDAR MEANCHEY

BK041134 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 2 Feb 80 BK

[Summary] Thanks to the close cooperation among our four categories of forces on all battlefields throughout the country, our heroic army and guerrillas have effectively intensified their attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors and exterminators.

Oddar Meanchey battlefield: "From 11 to 17 January we routed a Vietnamese regimental offensive at (Trapeang Tav) on the road leading from Samraong to Trapeang Anlung Veng, killing 56, wounding 61 and seizing a quantity of weapons and war materiel. On 15 January we routed a Vietnamese regiment sallying out of Phum Pong Toek to Phum Ampil. We killed 26 enemy troops, wounded 18 others, destroyed 1 B-40, 2 AR-15's and seized 200 AK rounds and 2 handgrenades. On 25 and 26 January we routed a Vietnamese regiment moving from Anlung Veng town and Rumchek in an attempt to launch an offensive drive into our guerrilla zone. According to an initial report, we killed 52 enemy troops, wounded 65 others, destroyed a radio set, an M-30 gun, a PK-82 and 12 AK's, and seized a quantity of assorted weapons, ammunition and other materiel."

## Battambang battlefield:

Moung District--We attacked the Vietnamese at Som San dike on 12 January, killing one and wounding two. They hit our mines and fell into our punji traps when they sallied out of Bassac to Prek Chik on 14 January and at Phum Russei on 28 January, suffering 14 killed and 22 wounded.

Bavel District--On 28 January we attacked the Vietnamese at Hill No 182 and in the areas west of Banteay Chas, west of (O Samphor) and east of (O Sampor), killing 21 and wounding 33, including 4 killed and 3 wounded by punji stakes. On 29 January we attacked the Vietnamese at Phnum Ta Louch, killing 13 and wounding 20. They also suffered four wounded by our punji stakes.

"In sum, on all these battlefields we put out of action 408 enemy troops; destroyed a radio set, a PK-82, and M-30 machinegun, a B-40, 12 AK's and 2 AR-15's; and seized a quantity of assorted weapons, ammunition and other materiel."

CSO: 4212



**'VODK' BATTLE REPORT: SRV BATTALION COMMANDER KILLED**

BK061210 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 3 Feb 80 BK

[Summary] Our army and guerrillas throughout the country have intensified attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors on all battlefields, inflicting more heavy losses on them everyday and successfully crushing their big and small offensive drives.

Kompong Som battlefield: On 20 January we attacked the Vietnamese at Oknha and at Ream crossroads, killing five including a battalion commander and wounding seven.

**Battambang battlefield:**

Samlot District--On 23 January we attacked the Vietnamese at O Choar, killing two and wounding eight. On the same day the Vietnamese sallying out of Ta Sanh to Phum Vat hit our mines, suffering 13 killed and 16 wounded. On 24 January we attacked the Vietnamese at Chamkar S'am and north of O Reang Khen. They suffered five killed and nine wounded by our attacks and three killed and six wounded by our mines and punji stakes. On 25 and 26 January we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum (Treang Andong) and when they sallied out of Phum Kanhcheang Kre to Phum Kanhchang, killing eight and wounding four. They also suffered one killed and three wounded by our punji stakes.

Pailin District--We attacked the Vietnamese when they sallied out of Phteah Sangkasei to O Khmaoch on 20 January, west of Chrak Beng on 23 January, west of Phteah Sangkasei and Pang Roloem on 25 January and at Chrak Beng, Spean Dek on route 10 and at Thnal Keng on 28 January, killing 18 and wounding 19. They also suffered 9 killed and 11 wounded by our mines, punji stakes and pitfalls. On 29 January we attacked the Vietnamese at Spean Dek on route 10, at O Tavau and at Kphum (Ta Ngan), killing 12 and wounding 12. They also lost six killed and seven wounded by our mines and punji traps. We seized 30 meters of telephone wire. On 30 January we attacked the Vietnamese at Bor Tang Su, Chrak Beng, Phteah Sangkasei, when they moved from Phteah Sangkasei to O Khmaoch, at Chamkar Chek, at Phnum Saravan,



Chamkar Trang and west of Phnum (Cham Chap), killing 31, wounding 29, destroying an enemy trench and seizing 3 AK's, 18 cans of food meant as humanitarian aid for the Kampuchean people and a quantity of other materiel. The Vietnamese also suffered 8 killed and 14 wounded by our mines, punji stakes and pitfalls.

Sisophon front south of Route 5--We attacked the Vietnamese at (Krang Toek) on 28 and 29 January, killing 11, wounding 7 and capturing another. They also suffered four killed and three wounded by our punji stakes.

Preah Vihear battlefield: On 1 January we set ablaze a Vietnamese truck moving from Rovieng to Tbeng Meanchey, killing 10 Vietnamese troops aboard and wounding 7 others. On 1 and 10 January we attacked the Vietnamese at Krang Dong and when they moved from Phum Krang Dong to Tbeng Meanchey, killing eight and wounding eight. On 23 January we attacked the Vietnamese at (Bek Anlung), killing four and wounding seven. On 26 January we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Ph'av, killing five and wounding five. On 27 January the Vietnamese moving northward from Phum Ph'av hit our mines, suffering 6 killed and 10 wounded. They also suffered three wounded by our punji stakes.

"In sum, on all these battlefields we killed or wounded 361 enemy troops, including a battalion commander killed; destroyed a truck; and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and materiel."

CSO: 4212

'VODK' BATTLE REPORT CITES LATE JANUARY BATTIAMBANG STATISTICS

BK071054 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 4 Feb 80 BK

[Summary] Our heroic army and guerrillas on all battlefields are determined to unite closely with the people in all localities, vigorously carry on the people's war and effectively counterattack the Vietnamese aggressors and exterminators so as to inflict heavy losses on them.

Kompong Som Battlefield: We attacked the Vietnamese at O Trav on 24 January, at Kompong Som market on 26 January and at O Chheuteal on 27 January, killing 14 and wounding 23. On 28 January the people at Phum Prey Nup killed two Vietnamese and seized two AK's.

Koh Kong Battlefield: We attacked the Vietnamese at (Kaoh Krasa) and Phum (Pralean) east of Phum Andong Toek on 24 January; at (Kompong Phlu) on 25 January; at Peam Toek, Phum Dong, (Chrouy Chas), (Pek Lpou) and Phum (Ta Ni) on 26 January; at Phum (Loving), east of Trapeang Rung and when they sallied out of (Kaoh Krasa) on 27 January; and at (Stoeng Mun Thom) and Phum (Ta Ni) on 28 January, killing 58 and wounding 27. They also suffered 13 killed and 31 wounded by our mines, punji stakes and pitfalls.

Battambang Battlefield: On 30 January we attacked the Vietnamese east of O Lhong, killing three and wounding four. Four others were killed and seven wounded when they hit our punji stakes and mines.

Sisophon front south of Route 5—On 27 January we attacked the Vietnamese at O Sralau, killing four and wounding two. On 28 January we attacked the Vietnamese at area west of O Sangkhor, on the route east of O Sangkhor and at (Banteay Ti Pi), killing 15 and wounding 7. They also suffered seven killed and five wounded by our mines and punji traps. On 29 January we attacked the Vietnamese when they sallied out of O Sralau, west of Mak Hoeun, at O Sralau, (Banteay Ti Pi), Khla Ngoap and Boeng Krabau, killing 37, wounding 13, destroying a truck and seizing 57 mines, 30 handgrenades and 3 crates of machinegun rounds. They also suffered four killed and eight wounded by our mines and punji traps. On 30 January we attacked the

Vietnamese east and north of Phnum Malai and at O Sralau, killing 13, wounding 15 and seizing 5,000 AK rounds. On 31 January we attacked the Vietnamese east of O Sangkohor and at Khla Ngoap, killing nine and wounding eight, and destroying a truck.

"In sum, on all these battlefields, including the Stung Treng-Ratanakiri battlefield, we killed or wounded 405 enemy troops, destroyed 2 trucks and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition, mines and handgrenades."

CSO: 4212

**'VODK' REPORTS LOCAL PEOPLE'S ATTACKS ON VIETNAMESE TROOPS**

BK011458 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 29 Jan 80 BK

[Summary] The Kampuchean people, militiamen and Khmer troops continue to rebel against the Vietnamese aggressors.

In Kampot Province, on 8 January the people, militiamen and Khmer troops in Kompong Trach District jointly attacked the Vietnamese, killing nine and wounding a number.

"In Siem Pang District of Stung Treng Province, on 8 January Khmer troops lobbed handgrenades at a group of Vietnamese, killing seven, including a battalion commander and a security chief."

In Kompong Chhnang town, on 11 January Khmer troops and militiamen killed five Vietnamese spy agents while they were planning to crush the anti-Vietnamese movement and to loot the people's rice.

"On 13 January people and militiamen attacked Vietnamese troops transporting food supplies and ammunition along a trail from Thpong-Amleang to Aoral, killing eight, including a battalion commander."

On 18 January in (Chhba Mon), Khmer troops killed three Vietnamese troops and wounded two others when they were trying to loot people's rice and other crops.

In Kompong Speu Province, on 13 January people and militiamen attacked a Vietnamese truck carrying rice and other food supplies, killing five Vietnamese troops and seizing 10 gunny-bags of rice, 2 sacks of dried fish and a large quantity of other items, such as pots and pans, plates and spoons, that they had looted from our people.

CSO: 4212

**'VODK' REPORTS VIETNAMESE LOSES IN ODDAR MEANCHEY PROVINCE 13-21 JANUARY**

BK201127 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 15 Feb 80 BK

[Summary] Our guerrilla war is raging more vigorously on all battlefields and fronts throughout the country, inflicting daily losses on the Vietnamese aggressors.

**Oddar Meanchey battlefield:**

Samraong-Trapeang Tau front—On 13 January 200 Vietnamese troops sallying out of Samraong to Phum Tnaot hit our mines and ran into our ambush, suffering 12 killed and 15 wounded. We seized 9 60mm mortar rounds and 4 B-40 rounds. On 14 January 200 Vietnamese troops sallying out to Phum Kbal Sar hit our mines and ran into our attack, suffering 29 killed and 23 wounded. We seized 40 mines and 309 AK rounds. On 15 January we ambushed 200 Vietnamese troops moving toward Toek Chum, killing 36 and wounding 28. We seized 30 mines and 440 AR-14 rounds. On 16 January we ambushed 300 Vietnamese troops moving toward Tonsay Reak, killing 18 and wounding 12. On the same day, the Vietnamese sallying out of Samraong in two columns toward Toek Chum and O Choar hit our mines and ran into our attack, suffering 21 killed and 17 wounded. On 17 January Vietnamese troops, accompanied by tanks and 105-mm artillery pieces, sallied out to launch an offensive in seven columns—four columns to the east and three to the west. They hit our mines, suffering 40 killed and 25 wounded. We attacked them when they reached Trapeang Tau, killing 22 and wounding 17. On the same day we launched 17 attacks against the Vietnamese, killing 35 and wound 35. They fled to the west, but hit our mines and ran into our attack again, suffering 25 killed and 20 wounded. On 19 January we attacked the Vietnamese at Trapeang Tau, killing 28 and wounding 19. Then we launched 15 other smaller attacks against them, killing 15 and wounding 9. On the same night we launched 9 more attacks at Trapeang Tau, killing 12 and wounding 9. From 20 to 25 January we launched 7 attacks against the Vietnamese at Trapeang Tau, killing 25 and wounding 20 with 9 others killed and 5 wounded in mine explosions. On 26 January we launched 30 attacks against the Vietnamese at Trapeang Tau, killing 38 and wounding 37. On 27 January we launched a commando raid at Trapeang Tau, killing 47 enemy troops and wounding 37. We seized 75 mines

and liberated a number of positions. We attacked the Vietnamese at Trapeang Tau and south of Trapeang Tau on 28 and 29 January, killing 33 and wounding 23. On 30 January we launched a commando raid at Trapeang Tau against a Vietnamese 82-mm and 60-mm mortar emplacement. We destroyed 2 82-mm mortars, 2 60-mm mortars, 4 B-40's and 4 AK's; and killed 54 enemy troops and wounded 47 others. We seized an AK and totally liberated this position. On 31 January we launched 17 attacks against the Vietnamese, killing 20 and wounding 15. They suffered 34 killed and 32 wounded when they hit our mines and punji stakes. We seized 4 B-40 rounds and 607 AK rounds and destroyed 4 B-40's, 7 AK's and a 60 mm-mortar.

"In sum, on the Samraong-Trapeang Tau battlefield in Oddar Meanchey Province, from 13 to 31 January we killed or wounded 1,018 enemy troops; destroyed 2 82-mm mortars, 3 60-mm mortars, 8 B-40's and 11 AK's; seized an AK, 9 60-mm mortar rounds, 8 B-40 rounds, 145 mines, 916 AK rounds and 440 AR-15 rounds; and liberated a number of enemy positions."

CSO: 4212



## KAMPUCHEA

**'VODK': 352 ENEMY TROOPS PUT OUT OF ACTION 7-27 JANUARY**

**BIO21027 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 30 Jan 80 BK]**

[Summary] "Our heroic army and guerrillas on every battlefield and front throughout the country are determined to constantly heighten their vigilance, increase primitive weapons such as punji stakes, automatic bows, punji pitfalls, booby traps, landmines and hanging grenades, and more actively and effectively implement the three combat tactics in order to be ready to smash all the operations of the Vietnamese enemy."

### **The Mondolkiri battlefield:**

We attacked the Vietnamese aggressors at (Lam Tit) on 7 January, north of (Lam Tit) on 7 January, at Sre Cheng on 8 January, at Sre Sangkum on 9 January, west of Krang Teh on 12 January, at Kaohu Nhek on 13 January and at (Dang Khlep) on 24 January, killing 34 and wounding 30 with 15 others killed and 15 wounded by punji stakes or other booby traps.

### **The southwestern battlefield:**

Chhuk District--We attacked the Vietnamese aggressors at (Ol Krahoeng) on 19 January and at (Traeung) market near Phum (Dam Thnam) on 20 January killing 28 and wounding 8 while seizing scores of weapons and destroying a truckload of ammunition.

### **The Battambang battlefield:**

Samlot District--We attacked the Vietnamese between Sdau and Hum Vat, O Choar and west of Phum Vat between 21 and 25 January, killing 27 and wounding 16 with 8 others killed and 18 wounded in mine explosions or by punji stakes.

Bavel District--On 21, 22 and 23 January we killed 18 and wounded 23 Vietnamese aggressors in Ampil Pram Daeum, west of the this point and at another point west of (Sla Sar) with 5 others killed and 7 wounded in various traps.

The Sisophon front south of Route 325--On 24 January we attacked the Vietnamese east of Phum Malai, killing five and wounding five with another killed and two wounded by punji stakes. On 26 January we attacked them at O Sangkhor, Mak Hoeun, kilometer 4 and O Sralau, killing 10 and wounding 14 with scores of other casualties reported when they hit our booby traps. On 27 January we attacked them at five points in the vicinity of O Sangkhor and O Sralau, killing 17 and wounding 10 with 11 killed and 16 wounded in booby traps.

"In sum, on all these battlefields, we killed or wounded 352 enemy troops, destroyed a truckload of ammunition and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and materiel."

CSO: 4212

**'VODK' 31 JANUARY REPORTS RECENT BATTLE STATISTICS**

BK021003 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodia to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 31 Jan 80 BK

[Summary] With the cooperation of our people, the heroic army and guerrillas are attacking the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in an attempt to wear out and destroy their manpower and check their dry-season offensive.

**The Siem Reap battlefield:**

Chikreng District--We attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Pongro on 3 January and south of here on 5 January, killing 7 and wounding 10 with 2 others killed and 6 wounded in punji pitfalls.

Svay Leu District--We attacked them at Phum Chek Angkrong on 4 January, at Phum Khvav on 5 January, at Phum Pratheat on 8 January and between Khvav and Phum O on 10 January, killing 16 and wounding 20 with 16 others killed and 14 wounded in mine explosions or in punji traps.

**The Battambang battlefield:**

Moung District--On 1 January we attacked the Vietnamese leaving Moung for Bassac, killing four and wounding five with two others killed and three wounded in booby or punji traps. On 4 and 8 January we attacked them at Koki and west of Stoeng Moung respectively, killing seven and wounding nine with three killed and five wounded in traps.

Pailin District--We intercepted the Vietnamese leaving Saravan hill for Boeng A Yean River on 25 January, killing 16 and wounding 2.

Sisophon front north of Route 5--We attacked the enemy at Phum Soeng and Phnum Dei on 24 January, killing 7 and wounding 11 with 3 others killed and 5 wounded in mine explosions or punji traps.

The Leach Khang Lich battlefield--From 21 to 23 January we killed 22, wounded 10, seized 7 AK's, 2 M-79's and 2 B-40's, destroyed 2 82mm mortars and liberated 5 enemy positions. On 24 January we killed 31, wounded 4, destroyed a truckload of ammunition with 5 other enemy troops killed and 12 wounded in

out booby and punji traps, and seized 4 enemy positions. On 25 January we killed 8 and wounded 13 with 5 others killed and 4 wounded in traps.

"In sum, on all these battlefields, we put out of action 292 enemy troops, destroyed a truckload of ammunition, destroyed or seized several weapons and liberated 9 enemy positions in Leach Khang Lich District."

CSO: 4212

**'VODK' REVIEWS STUNG TRENG-RATANAKIRI BATTLEFIELD SITUATION**

BK071052 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 4 Feb 80 BK

[Summary] After routing the second large-scale dry season offensive by the Vietnamese enemy at the beginning of January, our heroic army and guerrillas at the Stung Treng-Ratanakiri battlefield have further intensified their guerrilla attacks against the enemy by effectively implementing our three combat tactics. The military situation on the Stung Treng-Ratanakiri battlefield at the end of January can be summed up as follows:

"1. On 24 January the Vietnamese enemy sent a regiment of troops from Stung Treng market to launch an offensive in our guerrilla zone. But these troops were ambushed by our guerrillas. They suffered 14 killed and several wounded. The rest fled in disarray and stepped on our guerrilla poisonous stakes, suffering 30 killed or wounded. The survivors fled back to Stung Treng market.

"2. At Andong Meas District, our guerrillas are attacking the Vietnamese enemy at O Sathay adjacent to the Tonle San River and in the area on the eastern border of Kampuchea. On 25 January our guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese at eight places along the eastern border of Kampuchea, at O Sathay and north of O Yadao, killing 24 and wounding 17.

"3. Due to heavy losses inflicted on them by our heroic army and guerrillas and daily deaths from malaria and other illnesses, troops of the Vietnamese aggressors at Ratanakiri-Stung Treng battlefield are suffering low morale. Without hope of winning the Kampuchean people's war, the Vietnamese troops at Stung-Treng-Ratanakiri battlefield have kept on deserting their ranks. On this battlefield, 10 to 20 Vietnamese troops desert their ranks and flee home everyday."

CSO: 4212

## 'VODK'; 352 ENEMY TROOPS PUT OUT OF ACTION

BK101056 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 5 Feb 80 BK

[Summary] Our army and guerrillas are implementing the three combat tactics with greater effect and smashing the Vietnamese enemy's suppression operations during the 4 months of the dry season, successfully protecting their bases and forces.

## The Kratie battlefield:

We attacked the Vietnamese at Sre Sap and Rovteng on 1 January, killing eight and wounding nine with another killed and two wounded by booby traps; at O Kriel near Sre Sap and at O Kampi on 10 January, killing six and wounding five with two others killed and five wounded by punji stakes; and against at Rovteng on 18 January, killing seven and wounding six. From 28 December to 25 January the enemy's dry-season offensive was smashed on all three fronts in Kratie. As a result, 142 enemy troops were killed or wounded and a large quantity of weapons, ammunition and materiel was seized.

## The Battambang battlefield:

"Samlot District--On 22 January we attacked the Vietnamese north of O Reang Khen, killing one and wounding two. On 23 January we attacked them at (O Treav), killing two and wounding five. On 24 January we attacked them at Re Dek, Phnum Pean, killing 5 and wounding 11. On 26 January we attacked them twice west of Samlot, killing four and wounding three with four others killed and three wounded in mine explosions and another killed and two wounded by punji stakes or in punji pitfalls. On the night of 27 January we raided Phum Chisang, killing 8, wounding 12 and seizing an AK and 115 rounds of ammunition. On 28 January we attacked them at four points: north of Tuol Khla, killing four and wounding three; at O Ampuk, killing eight and wounding three; west of Prey Rumchek, killing four and wounding four with three killed and four wounded in punji traps; and on the new trail west of Samlot, killing three and wounding five.



On 29 January we attacked them at four points: on Route 10, killing two and wounding one, including a platoon leader killed in the ambush on a Platoon leaving Veal Kandie for a point west of Pang Roloem; at Peam O Da, killing three and wounding two; at the sugar cane plantation north of O Choar, killing three and wounding four; and at Prey Rumchek, killing five and wounding seven with three others killed and two wounded by punji stakes or in punji pitfalls. On 30 January we attacked them on the road from Chisang to O Choar, killing 10 and wounding 9; and at Phum Kandal, killing 1 and wounding 2.

"In sum, on all these battlefields, we put out of action 352 enemy troops and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and materiel."

CSO: 4212

## KAMPUCHEA

### 'VODK' BATTLE REPORT NOTES AMBUSH OF 400 SRV TROOPS

BI101058 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 6 Feb 80 BK

[Summary] Our heroic army and guerrillas continue to wage the guerrilla war against the Vietnamese aggressors by skillfully and effectively implementing the three combat tactics, successfully smashing one dry-season suppression operation after another.

#### The Central Region battlefield:

Stoeng Trang-Prek Prasap District—400 Vietnamese troops left Srot Roteh for a suppression operation at Chrak Bangkang on 25 January. In an ambush we killed 12 and wounded 14 with 8 others killed or wounded in punji pitfalls or by punji stakes. We attacked them at Kraol Krabei west of Srot Roteh on 25 January, killing 5, wounding 2 and seizing 25 cans of food meant as aid for the Kampuchean people; at Tuol Tmar Kriem on 26 January, killing 1 and wounding 4; at Prey Chrak Bangkang on the same day, killing 3 and wounding 2 with another 2 killed and 3 wounded by booby traps; west of Chrak Bangkang and between Chrak Bangkang and Srot Roteh on 27 January, killing 4 and wounding 9 with 2 killed and 1 wounded in punji pitfalls; and at O Angkunh west of Srot Roteh, killing 1 and wounding 3 with 2 others wounded in punji pitfalls.

#### The Western Leach District battlefield:

From 27 to 30 January we killed 72 enemy troops and wounded 38 others in attacks at various points of the district with 14 others killed or wounded by booby traps.

#### The Battambang battlefield:

Samlot District—We ambushed the Vietnamese or attacked them between Phum Vat and Phum Prataok on 28 January, between Chamlang Romeang and Phum Vat and near Phum Vat on 29 January and twice at Phum Anlung Puok on 30 January killing 26 and wounding 17 with 16 others killed and 24 wounded by booby traps or punji stakes.

"The Thmar Puok front--From 30 January to 1 February, three Vietnamese regiments supported by several artillery pieces conducted an operation in an attempt to sweep our army, guerrillas and inhabitants at Hnum Chhat from three directions--from Phum Yieng, Phum Soeng and Phum Khvav--toward the border. They were smashed one after the other. On 30 January we crushed the first column coming out of Phum Yieng. According to still incomplete statistics, we killed 56, wounded 46, captured 2 Vietnamese troops and seized 10 weapons, including 3 B-40's, 2 drum-magazine machineguns and 5 AK's, 50 B-40 rounds, 8,000 AK rounds, 20 B-41 rounds, 12 (DK-82) rounds, 20 82mm mortar rounds and 15 60mm mortar rounds, a (DK-82) gun, and seized 160 cans of humanitarian aid food. From 30 January to 1 February we crushed the second column leaving Phum Soeng toward a point north of Phnum Chhat. According to initial figures, we killed 85 and wounded 109 enemy troops with 39 other killed and 41 wounded in 20 mine explosions. We destroyed a B-40, a B-41, a 12.7 mm machinegun, two 60mm mortars and two drum-magazine machineguns, and seized two AK's and some war materiel.

"We are intensifying activities against the third column from Phum Khvav, using small groups and units in a move to completely crush it.

"In sum, on all these battlefields, we killed or wounded 668 enemy troops, destroyed 8 mortars, (DK)'s and machineguns, and seized 15 assorted weapons, 117 large caliber shells and a large quantity of other materiel."

CSO: 4212

## KAMPUCHEA

### 'VODK' BATTLE REPORT: 319 CASUALTIES INFLICTED

BI101357 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 7 Feb 80 BK

[Summary] Upholding their vigilance and implementing the three combat tactics, our army and guerrillas are intensifying guerrilla attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors everywhere, winning greater victories over their new dry-season suppression campaign.

#### The Kampot battlefield:

Chhuk District--We attacked the Vietnamese aggressors on 24 January at Trapeang Pring of Khum Trapeang Reang and at Chamkar Santipheap near the big bend on Route 3, killing 12 and wounding 15. On 28 January a Vietnamese truck hit our mines and exploded. All 40 Vietnamese soldiers on board were killed, including a regiment commander and a platoon leader. We destroyed a 60mm mortar, two AK's, two drum-magazine machineguns, two B-40's and an M-79, and seized seven AK's, two pistols and scores of rounds of ammunition.

Kampong Trach District--On 25 January we attacked Themf along the Damnak Changaeu-Kompong Trach portion of the railroad, killing five and wounding seven.

Kampot District--We killed three and wounded two in an attack on Phum Kon Sat on 25 January.

#### The Koh Kong battlefield:

We attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Ta Lei on the coast on 30 January, and at Phum Ta Nung, near Thmar Sar, and at Pou Ta Duong on 31 January, killing 12 and wounding 13 with 11 others killed and 17 wounded by punji stakes or in pitfalls.

#### The Battambang battlefield:

Pailin District--From 30 January to 2 February we attacked and ambushed the Vietnamese at various points: East of Phum Ta Tay, with two killed and two

wounded; north of Ta Tuy, with three killed and three wounded; between Pang Roldem and O Ta Tin, four killed and three wounded; at Phnum Saravan, four killed and four wounded; east of Toek Thla, one killed and five wounded; Chrak Beng, five killed and nine wounded; between Pang Roldem and Phteah Pangkasei, five killed and three wounded; and between Phteah Pangkasei and Chrako Beng, three killed and four wounded.

Bavel District--In attacks and mine explosions, the Vietnamese suffered 7 killed and 16 wounded east of O Lhong on 22 January; 9 killed and 10 wounded north of O Lhong on 28 January; 6 killed and 9 wounded at Phnum Ta Luos on 1 February; 9 killed and 11 wounded between Hill No 100 and Phnum Ta Sok on 2 February; and 10 killed and 8 wounded at Phnum Ta Luos on 3 February.

The Preah Vihear battlefield:

Choam Khsan District--In ambushes and mine explosions, we killed two and wounded three at Choam Khsan on 24 January; we killed three and wounded five near Choam Khsan on 25 January; we killed six and wounded five at the Kamping Puoy Dam on 26 January; and we killed two and wounded one near this dam on 31 January.

"In sum, on all these battlefields, we put out of action 319 enemy soldiers including 2 commanders, destroyed a troop truck and 8 mortars, machineguns and other guns, and seized a quantity of assorted weapons, ammunition and materiel."

CSO: 4212

**'VODK' BATTLE REPORT: ENEMY POSITIONS LIBERATED**

BK101359 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 8 Feb 80 BK

[Summary] Our army and guerrillas everywhere in the country are attacking the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in an emulative spirit to destroy as many enemy troops as possible and seize greater victories in February.

**The Battambang battlefield:**

Samlot District--In attacks, ambushes and booby traps, the enemy suffered 5 killed and 8 wounded near O Toek Thla on 31 January; 8 killed and 9 wounded between Phum Kanhchang and Phum Kandal and 5 killed and 6 wounded south of O Choar on 2 February; and 4 killed and 10 wounded between Kandal and O Choar on 3 February.

Bavel District--The Vietnamese leaving Hill No 182 eastward ran over our mines, suffering four killed and six wounded with three others wounded by punji stakes on 2 February. A platoon of Vietnamese troops leaving Chamkar Trav for Veal Tipi was ambushed with five killed and five wounded while two others were killed and three were wounded by booby traps and stakes.

The Sisophon front south of Route 5--As a result of our attacks on Banteay Tipi and O Sampor on 1 February, south of Kop Toch on 3 February and on Phum Ta Kong on 4 February, 19 Vietnamese troops were killed and 38 others were wounded.

Thmar Puok District--We attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Dong Dong on 24 January, killing 3 and wounding 2; at Thmar Puok, north of Phum Thmei, west of Phum Khvav, at the banana groves west of Kouk Romiet and at Phum Thmei on 25 January, killing 30 and wounding 31; east of Lbaeuk Svay and at Changaeu Praeus on 26 January, killing 11 and wounding 11; at Prasat Chantrea and Phum Sdau on 27 January, killing or wounding 11; at Chamkar Komar, north of Phum Khvav, in Thmar Puok, between Phum Thmei and Trapeang Veng, and again at Changaeu Praeus on 28 January, killing 24 and wounding 17; at Phum Yieng on 30 January, killing 4 and wounding 3; and between Phum Khvav and Trapeang Veng, killing 7 and wounding 8.



**The Western Leach District battlefield:**

**In 15 attacks between 30 January and 1 February, we killed 86, wounded 110 and liberated 2 enemy positions in the western part of Leach District.**

**"In sum, on all these battlefields we killed or wounded 484 enemy troops, including platoon leader, seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and material and liberated 2 enemy positions in Western Leach District."**

**CSO: 4212**

'VODK': SRV OFFENSIVE CRUSHED IN PURSAT

BK121239 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 8 Feb 80 BK

[Summary] For the whole month of January the Vietnamese sent more than a division of their troops, supported by artillery fire, to launch the second phase of their dry-season mopping-up offensive in the Western Leach District battlefield, Pursat Province, to seize our guerrilla bases and wipe our forces from the region. However, our army, guerrillas and inhabitants, united as one, have implemented our three combat tactics, using all kinds of primitive weapons--punji stakes, pitfalls, bows, booby traps, land mines and other explosive devices--felling trees to block routes and trails and dividing forces into small groups for hit-and-run attacks to wear down and tire out as well as destroy Vietnamese manpower. The enemy troops are pinned down and sinking in our guerrilla war.

"From 1 January to 1 February 1980, on the battlefield of Western Leach District we killed or wounded 850 enemy troops, liberated 15 enemy positions, destroyed 2 troops trucks and 4 mortars and machineguns, and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and materiel.

"Firmly grasping the cruel and arch-barbarous nature of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, annexationists and exterminators of the Kampuchean race, our army, guerrillas and inhabitants in Western Leach District continue to heighten vigilance and raise the combat banner, attacking them more vigorously and destroying more of their troops until their dry-season offensive is completely crushed."

CSO: 4212

## 'VODK' BATTLE REPORT: THREE SKV REGIMENTS ENGAGED

BK110934 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 9 Feb 80 BK

[Summary] Our heroic army and guerrillas on all battlefields have further implemented our three combat tactics and intensified attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors, inflicting heavy losses on them.

## Battambang battlefield:

Samlot District—We attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Vat on 1 February, when they sallied out westward from Phum Vat and east of Phum Vat on 3 February, and on a new road near to (O Ta Ting) and at O Chrap on 4 February, killing 25 and wounding 9. They also suffered nine killed and eight wounded by our mines, booby traps and punji stakes.

Pailin front—We attacked the Vietnamese at Krakaoh on 1 February, at Chrak Beng, Phum Ta Tuy and Saravan Hill on 2 February, west of Phteah Sangkasei, at Phum Phteah Sangkasei and at Phnum Ta Tun on 3 February, and at Phnum Ta Tuy and Bor Thmei on 4 February, killing 19 and wounding 23. They also suffered 10 killed and 12 wounded by our mines, punji traps and pitfalls. "On 4, 5 and 6 February we continued to attack the three Vietnamese regiments launching offensive at Kamreang and Pailin, killing 86 and wounding 100. They also hit our punji stakes and fell into our pitfalls, suffering 32 killed or wounded."

Bavel front—On 3 and 4 February we attacked the Vietnamese at Phnum Ampil, killing 12, wounding 9 and seizing 3 AK's and 6 bags of materiel.

Sisophon front south of Route 5—On 31 January and 1 February we attacked the Vietnamese at O Sralau, west of O Sralau, at Phnum Malai Hill and south of O Sralau, killing 26 and wounding 22. They also suffered two killed and five wounded by our punji stakes. On 2 February we attacked the Vietnamese south of O Sralau, west of Banteay Tipi, when they sallied out of Banteay Tipi, east of Khla Ngoap and at O Sralau, killing 36 and wounding 33,

including some killed or wounded by our mines and punji traps. We also seized 1,000 AK rounds and ~~set~~ 2 trucks ablaze. On 3 February we attacked the Vietnamese east of O Sralau, killing six, wounding two, seizing 10 mines and destroying two trucks.

"In sum, on all these battlefields we put out of action 483 enemy troops, destroyed 4 trucks and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition, mines and other items."

CSO: 4212

**'VODK': VILLAGES 'LIBERATED' IN NORTHERN PROVINCES**

BK130042 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 9 Feb 80 BK

[Summary] Our guerrillas and inhabitants in the Preah Vihear and Siem Reap sectors have united to implement the three combat tactics and vigorously attack the Vietnamese enemy everywhere.

"1. On 21 December, in Kulen District, Preah Vihear Province, when our guerrillas and inhabitants attacked the Vietnamese enemy at Phum Anlung Svay and Phum Thmei, the Vietnamese troops in nearby villages, such as Phum Euv Loek, Phum Pring, Phum Bos, Phum Khvav and Phum Preal, panicked and abandoned their positions. We completely liberated these villages.

"2. On 25 December, our guerrillas and inhabitants cooperated in attacks against the Vietnamese troops at Phum Choan Phleung and Phum Dach. This frightened the Vietnamese troops stationed in Phum Kbal Khla, Phum Trayang, Phum Mrich, Phum Kaoh Ker and Phum Mreal, and compelled them to flee from their positions. We thus completely liberated these villages.

"3. On 23 January, our guerrillas and inhabitants in Svay Leu District, Siem Reap Province, attacked and destroyed the Vietnamese troops in Phum Boeng Mealea. Hearing the gunfire, the other Vietnamese troops in Phum Toek Lich, Toek Kraom, Sre Veal, Trapeang Cho and Trapeang Svay panicked and abandoned these villages, which we then completely liberated.

"The cases clearly show the demoralization and fear of the Vietnamese troops in the face of the effectively executed attacks of our guerrilla units and inhabitants who are vigorously and skillfully implementing our three combat tactics, wearing down the Vietnamese manpower by the hundreds every day."

CSO: 4212

## 'VODK' REPORTS STUNG TRENG-RATANAKIRI, BATTAMBANG BATTLE ACTION

BK110938 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 10 Feb 80 BK

[Summary] Our heroic army, guerrillas and people throughout the country have continued to wage the people's war against the Vietnamese enemy by effectively implementing our three combat tactics.

Ratanakiri-Stung Treng battlefield: On 2 January we attacked the Vietnamese at kilometer No 8 along Route 7 north of Stung Teng, killing two and destroying a Vietnamese command post and a warehouse. On 13, 15, 19, 20, 22 and 29 January, we attacked the Vietnamese at O Run, O Pong Moan, (Phum Srok), Kilometer No 8 near Kong River, O Khleung Khlong and O Run respectively, killing 18 and wounding 9. They also suffered 16 killed and 20 wounded by our punji traps.

## Battambang battlefield:

Bavel front--We attacked the Vietnamese east of O Lhong and at Hill No 53 on 1 February, at Phnum Ta Luos on 3 February, at Hill No 53 and O Da on 5 February, at Chamkar Trang on 6 February and north of Chamkar Trang, at Chamkar Trang and at O Da on 7 February, killing 33 and wounding 35. They also suffered 2 killed and 17 wounded by our mines and punji traps.

Sisophon front south of Route 5--We attacked the Vietnamese east of Khla Ngoap, west of Khla Ngoap and south of O Sralau on 5 February. They suffered 15 killed and 7 wounded by our attacks and 4 killed and 7 wounded by our mines and punji stakes. On 6 February we attacked the Vietnamese at O Sralau and Mak Hoeun, killing 35 and wounding 2 and setting 2 trucks ablaze.

Thmar Puok District--From 2 to 6 February we routed the Vietnamese offensive on 2 fronts at Phnum Chat battlefield, killing 68 and wounding 114 at Don Noy-Phnum Srok front and killing 38 and wounding 39 at Svay Ampil front.

"In Sum, on all these battlefield we put out of action 486 enemy troops, destroyed 2 trucks, set ablaze and knocked out 3 tanks; smashed 2 12.7 mm and M-30 machineguns, 2 drum-magazine machineguns, 2 60mm mortars, 2 B-40's, 2 B-41's, an enemy command post and a warehouse; and seized a quantity of ammunition and war materiel."



**'VODK' REPORTS SRV DIVISION COMMANDER KILLED IN KAMPUCHEAN FIGHTING**

BK141228 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 11 Feb 80 BK

[Summary] Our Kampuchean people's war is raging vigorously everywhere, causing the Vietnamese aggressors to become more deeply bogged down and suffer heavy losses everyday.

**Kompong Thom battlefield:**

Kompong Svay District—At the beginning of January the Vietnamese surrounded and shelled Phum [word indistinct], destroying houses and killing our people's oxen and buffalo. Enraged by this act, our people and militiamen forced to serve the Vietnamese rebelled against them, killing 20 and wounding 8.

**Preah Vihear battlefield:**

Sangkum Thmei District—On 15 January we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Tbeng, killing three, wounding two and destroying a Vietnamese commander's house. On 24 January a Vietnamese platoon moving from (Ta Soy) to Phum (Soch) ran into our guerrilla ambush, suffering three killed and nine wounded.

**Battambang battlefield:**

Samlot District—On 1 February a Vietnamese platoon heading north from O Choar hit our mine, suffering six killed and six wounded. They also suffered three killed and seven wounded by our punji stakes. We attacked the Vietnamese at Ta Sanh, between Phum Kanhchang and Anlung Puok, near Ta Sanh and when they moved north from O Choar on 2 February; when they moved north from O Choar, on the new road near (O Ta Tin), at Phum O Chrap and at O Da on 4 February, killing 29, wounding 34 and destroying a tractor. They also suffered two killed and nine wounded by our mines and punji traps. On 5 February a Vietnamese platoon moving out of Phum Kanhchang ran into our ambush and hit our mines and punji traps, suffering five killed and two wounded. We attacked the Vietnamese east of Bor Lang and at O Trav on

6 February and at the banana plantation west of Phum Samlot and at (O Ta Tin) on 7 February. They suffered 22 killed and 25 wounded.

Mongkolborei District--We attacked the Vietnamese at a bridge in Phum Lovea and at (Sre Ta Mon) on 4 and 5 February, killing 15 and wounding 9.

Sisophon front south of Route 5--On 6 February we seized 15 landmines at O Chrou near Route 5. On the same day, three Vietnamese trucks moving eastward hit our mines. A truck was destroyed and 15 Vietnamese troops were killed. Two other trucks ran into our ambush at Chambak. One of the two trucks was set ablaze and 20 enemy troops were crushed. A group of Vietnamese troops tried to rescue their colleagues but ran into our ambush, suffering one killed and two wounded. We also destroyed an M-30.

Western Leach District battlefield: We attacked the Vietnamese from 31 January to 2 February, killing 20, wounding 12 and liberating a position. On 2 February the Vietnamese ran into our ambush and hit our mines, suffering 83 killed or wounded. We destroyed 2 trucks and seized 9 mines, 1,500 AK rounds, 30 M-79 rounds and a quantity of materiel. We also liberated an enemy position. On 3, 4 and 5 February we attacked the Vietnamese at 5 places, killing 11, wounding 13, destroying an ammunition depot, a 82-mm gun and radio set, and seizing 5,107 mm rounds and a quantity of materiel. We also liberated three positions.

Kompong Som battlefield on Rout 4: On 25 January we ambushed the Vietnamese at Kompong Smach bridge, killing a Vietnamese division commander, two district committee members and a soldier. We also seized a revolver and an AK and destroyed two motorcycles. On 27 January we launched commando raid at Veal Renh market, killing four enemy troops, wounding six others and seizing two AK's and a M-79. On 28 January we attacked the Vietnamese at Prey Nop, killing three and wounding two.

"In sum, on all these battlefield, we put out of action 422 enemy troops, including a division commander and 2 district committee members killed; destroyed 4 trucks, a tractor, 2 motorcycles, an ammunition depot, a house of the Vietnamese commander, 2 machineguns and a radio set; and seized a quantity of assorted weapons, mines, ammunition rounds and other items. We also liberated five positions in Western Leach District."

CSO: 4212

**'VODK' BATTLE REPORT: VILLAGES RETAKEN, SRV CADRE KILLED**

BK190922 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 12 Feb 80 BK

[Summary] Our army, guerrillas and people throughout the country pledge to implement our three combat tactics more effectively in order to inflict more losses on the Vietnamese enemy and win greater victories to pave the way for our final victory.

On the Mondolkiri battlefield, we attacked the Vietnamese at O Pol and Kaoh Nhek on 10 January, at Krang Teh on 12 January, at Sre Thom on 15 January, at Sre Sangkum, Phum Sok San and Sneng Krabei on 17 January and at Phum Royor and (Boeng Khlep) on 23 January. They suffered 19 killed and 39 wounded by our attacks, mines and punji traps. On 28 January, a Vietnamese company sallying out of Kaoh Nhek in an attempt to retake Kaoh Mayeul from us ran into our guerrilla ambush, suffering 8 killed and 16 wounded. This area remains under our control.

On Kratie battlefield, on 29 January our guerrillas killed three Vietnamese troops and wounded four others when they were raiding people's houses in Baray. We attacked the Vietnamese at (Tonsaong Thleak) on 1 February, at Sre M'am and Phnum P' on 3 February and at (Sre Khlei) and Tuol Trapeng Kraham on 5 February, killing 26 and wounding 37. We also totally liberated Phum Sre M'am and Phnum P' for the second time.

Kompong Cham-Kompong Thom battlefield: We attacked the Vietnamese on the Prek Prasap-Santuk Leu front on 5 January and 1 to 2 February, on the Stoeng Trang front from 21 to 25 January, and on the Baray-Santuk front on 16, 23 and 31 January, killing or wounding 108 enemy troops, including a Vietnamese district committee member.

Battambang battlefield: We attacked the Vietnamese on the Pailin front between 2 and 8 February. They suffered 131 killed or wounded by our attacks, mines and punji traps.

"In sum, on all these battlefields we put out of action 384 enemy troops, including a Vietnamese district committee member; destroyed 2 trucks and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and materiel."

KAMPUCHEA

'VODK' BATTLE REPORT: ODDAR MEANCHEY AREA CONTROLLED

BK180916 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodia to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 13 Feb 80 BX

[Summary] Our army and guerrillas have intensified attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors on all battlefields.

On the Kompong Som battlefield, we attacked the Vietnamese at the rubber plantation, at the beer brewery and at Kompong Som Port on 9 February, killing or wounding 47 and seizing 12 pistols.

On the Koh Kong battlefield, we attacked the Vietnamese between 8 and 10 February. They suffered 80 killed or wounded by our attacks, mines and punji stakes. We seized a B-40, five M-79's and eight AK's.

On the Battambang battlefield, we attacked the Vietnamese on the Samlot front from 5 to 10 February and on Bavel front on 8 and 9 February. They suffered 129 killed or wounded by our attacks, mine explosions and punji traps.

On the Oddar Meanchey battlefield, we attacked the Vietnamese at various places from 8 to 10 February. They suffered 66 killed or wounded by our attacks, mines and punji traps. We also seized 540 AK rounds, 7 B-40 rounds and some handgrenades. "We are in complete control of this battlefield.

"In sum, on all these battlefields we put out of action 322 enemy troops and seized a quantity of assorted weapons, ammunition and materiel."

CSO: 4212

'VODK' BATTLE REPORT: 840 CASUALTIES INFLICTED

BK180918 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 14 Feb 80 BK

[Summary] Our army, guerrillas and people are emulating with each other in crushing the Vietnamese aggressors by effectively implementing our three combat tactics and attacking enemy troops more vigorously on all battlefields.

On the Kompong Som battlefield, we killed or wounded 27 Vietnamese troops on 9 February.

On the Battambang battlefield, we attacked the Vietnamese on the Samlot battlefield from 6 to 9 February, on Bavel from 7 through 11 February and on Sisophon front south of Route 5 from 4 to 9 February. The Vietnamese suffered 36 killed or wounded in Samlot, 117 killed or wounded in Bavel and 78 killed or wounded on the Sisophon front. We killed a battalion leader on the Samlot front, destroyed a number of military barracks on Bavel front and seized 40 60mm mines on the Sisophon front. Moreover, in crushing the Vietnamese suppressive drive between 2 and 11 February, our army, guerrillas and people on Sisophon front south of Route 5, at Bavel and at Mongkolborei killed 345 enemy troops, wounded 237, destroyed 7 trucks and seized an M-30, 3 AK's, 21 60mm mines, 6 B-40 rounds, 3 crates of 12.7 mm machinegun ammunition, 30 handgrenades and a quantity of other materiel.

"In sum, on all these battlefields, including the above-mentioned fronts where we routed the enemy suppressive drive, we put out of action 840 enemy troops including a battalion leader, destroyed 7 trucks and a number of military barracks, and seized an M-30, 3 AK's, 61 60 mm mines, 6 B-40 rounds, 3 crates of 12.7 mm machinegun ammunition, 30 handgrenades, a number of various other ammunition rounds and a quantity of war materiel."

CSO: 4212



## BRIEFS

**BATTLE SUCCESSES IN PAILIN**--Following repeated bitter defeats suffered in its dry-season offensive in the Pailin area, in January 1980 the Vietnamese enemy mobilized a large number of forces in an attempt to wipe out our guerrillas from this area. But our heroic army, guerrillas and people in Pailin have valiantly counterattacked the Vietnamese enemy, inflicting daily losses on it. "From 15 to 31 January, on the Pailin front they put out of action 345 Vietnamese troops, including a platoon leader; destroyed a drum-magazine machinegun, 7 AK's, 2 AR-15's and a pistol; and seized 5 AK's, 2 AR-15's, a telephone set, 4,000 meters of telephone wire and a quantity of war materiel." [BK190924 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 13 Feb 80 BK]

**SUCCESSES IN SAMLOT**--During this dry season, our army, guerrillas and people throughout the country are united as one to fight the Vietnamese aggressors. They have upheld the guerrilla war banner and cleverly and actively implemented the three combat tactics to constantly weaken and wear down the enemy's manpower. "On the Samlot battlefields, our army, guerrillas and people between 12-31 January achieved the following successes: We put out of action 585 enemy troops, including a company commander; destroyed 2 trucks; and seized an AK gun, 5 B-40 shells, 5 M-79 rounds, almost 500 AK rounds, several meters of communication wire, and a quantity of various materiel." [Summary] [BK141246 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 12 Feb 80 BK]

**CURBING ENEMY IN KOMPONG SPEU**--Khum Amleang is a remote commune northwest of Kompong Speu Province where no shooting has been heard for 8 months and signs of normalization are visible everywhere. Almost 1,000 remnant troops have surrendered and joined the population to lead a normal life. This feat is regarded as a model in fighting the enemy. It has been achieved through the help of the people who have grasped the political line of the KNUFNS and actively contributed to flushing out and convincing remnant soldiers hiding in the jungle and mountains. The repentant troops, fully aware of the clemency accorded them, have called on their fellows to turn themselves in. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 16 Jan 80 BK]



**WATER CONTROL IN KANDAL**--Peasants in all 12 communes of Kiensvay District, Kandal Province, plan the maximum rice production in the dry season, paying particular attention to water control. Teams have been set up to maintain the Boeng Thom Dam, which has a capacity of 22 million cubic meters of water, for the irrigation of 2,000 hectares. Care has also been given to several large and medium-size reservoirs and sluices in various communes of the district. [BK011244 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 14 Jan 80 BK]

**ANNIVERSARY MARKED IN KOMPONG SPEU**--More than 7,000 people from all districts in Kompong Speu Province gathered on 7 January to celebrate the first anniversary of the 7 January victory in an atmosphere of joy and enthusiasm. The site was decorated with flags and slogans. In his address at the meeting, the head of the provincial people's revolutionary committee praised Vietnam's assistance and urged the eradication of the remnant reactionary troops. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 11 Jan 80 BK]

**ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION IN BATTAMBANG**--People from all walks of life and the provincial armed forces of Battambang Province held a meeting on the morning of 7 January to commemorate the anniversary of the 7 January victory. In his speech, the head of the organizing committee lauded the assistance given by Vietnam in the overthrow of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. Representatives of the people scored the crimes committed under that regime and pledged to work for the elimination of the reactionary remnant troops. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 11 Jan 80 BK]

**DONATION TO NATIONAL LIBRARY**--Recently, the Oxfam organization in Phnom Penh sent a letter to the Kampuchean minister of information, press and culture. The letter reads: Esteemed minister, I am very glad to know that the government has reopened the national library, which is very important because man does not live by bread alone. I am pleased to inform you that I will donate to the national library a set of found documents made into books which I will try to provide as soon as possible. I have also sent a letter to the director of the national library on the same subject. [Text] [BK231331 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 14 Jan 80 BK]

**GDR FILMS FOR KAMPUCHEA**--In a ceremony held at the Vimean Pech Theater Hall in Phnom Penh on 15 January, the GDR ambassador handed some documentary films to the director of the Ministry of Information, Press and Culture as a symbol of the strong relations of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and PRK. Speaking on the occasion, the ambassador praised the efforts made to restore life in Kampuchea, while the ministry's director lauded the GDR's assistance to the Kampuchean people in the national reconstruction effort. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 16 Jan 80 BK]

**IRELAND'S 'BLOODY SUNDAY' COMMEMORATION**--According to Reuter, on 27 January, about 3,000 residents marched in various streets of Londonderry--the second largest city of Northern Ireland--to commemorate the 8th anniversary of "Bloody Sunday." Eight years ago, the colonialist British authorities savagely suppressed a mass demonstration in this city and killed 13 people. In the United Kingdom, on the same day, about 1,500 people also held a meeting in Birmingham city to mark the "Bloody Sunday" anniversary. The demonstrators demanded that the British Government withdraw all its troops from Northern Ireland and release all Irish patriots illegally imprisoned. [Text] [BK020408 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 1 Feb 80 BK]

**MEETING IN BATTAMBANG**--A meeting was held in an area under the control of Democratic Kampuchea west of Battambang on 7 January under the auspices of the front committee to welcome the 14 November resolution of the 34th UN General Assembly on Kampuchea and voice support for the statement of the joint congress of Kampuchea. A total of 1,882 representatives of the people, army and guerrillas attended the meeting and adopted a resolution after carefully studying the statement. They condemned the Vietnamese war of genocide and Vietnam's refusal to abide by the UN resolution and pledged to work toward concrete implementation of the new strategic political line. [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 19 Jan 80 BK]

**KOMPONG SOM CITY PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES**--The population of Kompong Som have completed harvesting rice on 500 hectares with an output of 12 quintals per hectare. They have raised 678 cattle and 200 hogs. The revolutionary power has provided the fishing sector with engines and materials for building fishing boats. [SPK (clandestine) in French 1928 GMT 19 Jan 80 BK]

**TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS**--The Ministry of Communication and Transport has made great efforts over the past year to restore the road, canal and railway network damaged during the time of the Pol Pot regime. The deep sea port of Kompong Som and the port of Phnom Penh have been in operation for several months now. National routes and 82 bridges have been repaired. Landing-stages in Neak Luong and Kompong Cham are operating normally. Workers of the Phnom Penh Railway Station have repaired two locomotives and many wagons. [SPK (clandestine) in French 0400 GMT 14 Jan 80 BK]

**TRANSPORT SERVICE**--The automobile transport service of the Ministry of Communications and Posts has been operating since last September with more than 150 vehicles. It has transported more than 35,000 tons of goods from Phnom Penh and Kompong Som to the provinces, including 8,500 tons of rice, 16,000 tons of maize, 770 tons of medicine and thousands of tons of consumer goods articles. [SPK (clandestine) in French 0404 GMT 15 Jan 80 BK]

**CASSAVA CULTIVATION**--The people of Pailin District of Battambang Province have planted more than 500 hectares of quick-maturing cassava. This will help the people ward off famine. [SPK (clandestine) in French 0401 GMT 15 Jan 80 BK]

PHNOM PENH MEDICAL SCHOOL--The Phnom Penh School of Medicine and Pharmacy has been officially opened with over 700 students. Among those attending the inaugural ceremony were Minister of Public Health No Beng, Minister of Information, Press and Culture Keo Chanda and Minister of Industry Meas Samnang, as well as Vietnamese medical advisers, members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations. [SPK [clandestine] in French 1435 GMT 12 Jan 80 BK]

FILM ON KAMPUCHEA--To mark the first anniversary of the liberation of Kampuchea, the Soviet Central Television on 7 January screened a documentary entitled "Spring in Phnom Penh." The film showed the first stages in the process of normalizing the people's lives and restoring production, culture and education. It denounced the Beijing expansionists and reactionary forces for continued sabotage against the Kampuchean people. [SPK [clandestine] in French 0403 GMT 13 Jan 80 BK]

KOMPONG SPEU RELIEF ACTIVITIES--A delegation of the Kampuchea Red Cross led by its Vice President Mrs Phlek Phirun on 27 January distributed to the people of Kompong Speu Province 250 kg of sugar, 200 kg of powdered milk, medicines and medical equipment. Mrs Phlek Phirun also visited the provincial orphanage and hospital where shirts, mosquito nets, mats and blankets were distributed. [SPK [clandestine] in French 0400 GMT 29 Jan 80 BK]

ACCOUNTING COURSE FOR ARMY--The Ministry of National Defense on 11 January held the first promotion course of accountancy for the army. Present at the opening ceremony were director of the General Political Department Chan Si and director of the Logistics Department Dy Phin and other personages of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea. [SPK [clandestine] in French 0407 GMT 13 Jan 80 BK]

SECURITY TRAINING--A political and military training course was organized for 700 people's militia cadres in Rattanakiri Province as part of the measures taken by the revolutionary administration to insure security and order faced with enemy sabotage activities. About 600 boys and girls recently enrolled in the Revolutionary Armed Forces, which now have thousands of members. [SPK [clandestine] in French 1434 GMT 11 Jan 80 BK]

SVAY RIENG PEOPLE'S CONSOLIDATION--Phnom Penh, 27 Jan (SPK)--The population of Svay Rieng Province, about 100 km southeast of Phnom Penh, have made important contributions to the consolidation of the people's power in their efforts to carry out the revolutionary tasks. The people of Chantrea District have successfully resisted the deceitful propaganda of the enemy. They have taken part in the political indoctrination campaign of the revolutionary power and in the maintenance of order and security. The bad elements have been located and they have reported to the people's power. Thanks to the explanation given by the revolutionary power, 450 people in Svay Rieng District who had been compelled to listen to the reactionary propaganda realized their mistakes and promised to repent. [Text] [BK011154 SPK [clandestine] in French 1433 GMT 27 Jan 80 BK]

KOMPONG SPEU HEALTH SERVICE--Equipment and medicine provided by the health service of Vietnam's Cu Long Province arrived in Kompong Speu recently. The Cu Long health service helped set up a 300-bed hospital in the province. Health officials trained by Vietnamese experts have made medical visits to 160,000 people, given medical treatment to 24,350 people and helped 4,000 women in child delivery. The service also helped set up an orphanage in Kompong Speu. [BK091200 [clandestine] in French 1507 GMT 21 Jan 80 BK]

PHNOM PENH KINDERGARTEN--Another kindergarten was opened in Phnom Penh on 18 January by the Ministry of National Education. It is one of the 11 schools under construction in Phnom Penh and Kandal. Education Minister Chan Ven was present at the inaugurating ceremony. [BK091200 SPK [clandestine] in French 1430 GMT 22 Jan 80 BK]

KANDAL PUMPING STATION--Paddy fields in Kompong Svay and Chheuteal communes in Kien Svay District, Kandal Province, are being irrigated by a pumping station with a capacity of 43,200 cubic meters per hour. The Vietnamese province of Ben Tre sent technicians to help local workers restore the pumping station as well as other motor pumps damaged by the Polpotists. [SPK [clandestine] in French 0356 GMT 1 Feb 80 BK]

BATTAMBANG HEALTH SERVICE--The hospital in Battambang town increased its staff from 45 to 156 in July last year. Meanwhile, the dispensary in Mount Russei, with 150 beds, has 60 doctors and nurses. Four dispensaries have been repaired and opened in Mounng Russei, Sisophon, Thmar Pouk and Sang'e districts. Twenty-two nurses made visits to the population and distributed medicine to them. [SPK [clandestine] in French 0400 1 Feb 80 BK]

MONDOLKIRI HEALTH SERVICE--The revolutionary power in Mondolkiri has set up health stations and maternities in various communes of the province. In addition to medicines supplied by Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other countries, the provincial health service has encouraged the production of traditional medicine made from medicinal herbs. Last year more than 20,000 persons of various ethnic minorities received either medical visits or medicine. [SPK [clandestine] in French 0359 GMT 2 Feb 80 BK]

EX-KHMER ROUGE FREED--The people's revolutionary committees of Stung Treng, Preah Vihear and Kratie provinces have released 419 men of the former Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime following their repentance of their past criminal acts. The expressed gratitude for the KPRC and KNUFNS policy of clemency. [SPK [clandestine] in French 1434 GMT 18 Jan 80 BK]

PHNOM PENH EDUCATION--In addition to 40 elementary schools which have altogether 38,000 pupils, Phnom Penh also has three secondary schools which accommodate altogether 2,700 students. The faculty of medicine and pharmacy has reopened since the new year with 728 students. [SPK [clandestine] in French 0400 GMT 19 Jan 80 BK]

CSO: 4220



**LAO YOUTH UNION ISSUES APPEAL URGING SUPPORT TO PARTY, STATE**

**BK1111023 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 11 Feb 80 BK**

[Text] Vientiane, 11 Feb (KPL)--The mobilizing committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union (LPRYU) yesterday issued an appeal urging the Lao youth of all nationalities to strongly unite around the party and state, enhance their revolutionary tradition and great achievements, determine to overcome all hardships and obstacles, fully carry out all tasks assigned by the party and state and completely take part in safeguarding and building the socialist fatherland as well as to fulfill their internationalist cause.

After reviewing the youth activities in the world over, the appeal of the LPRYU commented on the situation in Indochina. It said that the reactionaries in the Beijing leading circles are colluding with the imperialists and reactionary forces to destroy the world revolutionary movement, particularly the world socialist system.

In our country, the appeal went on, the Beijing reactionaries and imperialists have carried out and are still carrying on their sabotage schemes against our beloved independent Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Even though under the clear-sighted and resolute leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, headed by respected Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, our army and people have determined to overcome all obstacles and sabotage manoeuvres committed by the imperialists and Beijing reactionaries and their lackeys, thus firmly safeguarding the independence and revolutionary gains of our socialist country. [Paragraph as received]

Reviewing the achievements of the Lao youths over the past 4 years, the appeal said that all young people in the rural areas as well as those in the cities have actively taken part in the production and cultural movements and in the defense of the backward and decayed society left by the old regime.

Parallel with those achievements, the appeal went on, the Lao youth of all nationalities has energetically participated with the world youths and peoples in the common struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and elsewhere.

The LPRYU also appealed to all Lao youth to actively join the emulation drive to welcome the two great historic days, namely the 25th founding anniversary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the 5th founding anniversary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and to fully carry out the 7th resolution adopted by the party Central Committee in favour of the socialist transformation and construction in Laos.

It appealed to all young people throughout the country to heighten their vigilance towards the enemy's schemes and to join the army and people to accomplish the two strategic causes assigned by the party and state to firmly safeguard the nation and to build the motherland towards prosperity.

CSO: 4220



## LAO YOUTH UNION RALLY SUPPORTS PARTY'S RESOLUTION

BK111025 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 11 Feb 80 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 11 Feb (KPL)--The mobilizing committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRYU] in the early morning of 10 February held a 10,000 strong rally here in support of the 7th revolution of the party Central Committee and the 10th instruction of the secretariat of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee on youth tasks.

Present at the rostrum were Sanan Southichak, member of the party Central Committee, minister of communications, public works and transport and president of the Federation of Lao Trade Unions; Phao Phimpachan, Vientiane mayor and acting president of the administrative committee of Vientiane Province; and Somsanit Khambai, vice president of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union. Representatives of the People's Supreme Assembly, the Lao Front for National Construction and mass organisations were also present at the rostrum.

Bounheuang Sinolaseng, standing committee member of the mobilizing committee of the LPRYU, addressed to the meeting an appeal of the mobilizing committee.

Somsanit Khambai, on behalf of the LPRYU, praised the youth's achievements in the past period and appealed for greater effort from the Lao youth in the task of national defence and construction.

Then the representatives of the youth at the meeting expressed their complete endorsement of the correct line and wise leadership of the party and pledged their determination to fully take part in the national construction and defence.

The rally ended with the shouting of slogans.

CSO: 4220

# PRICE CONVERSIONS TO NEW BANK KIP NOTED, PROBLEMS ARISE

## Reasons for Change Cited

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 13 Dec 79 pp 1,3

[Editorial: "We must Determinedly Stabilize the Value of the New Bank Kip"]

[Text] As we are all aware on 10 December 1979, the Council of Ministers passed a resolution to print and circulate the Bank Kip; to recall all Liberation Kip, as well as to create a new unit of currency. This resolution is an important milestone in the economic and political lives of our people.

In retrospect, as we look back we see our country maintained two separate political and economic zones. In the zone temporarily controlled by the lackeys of the imperialists, the Kingdom of Laos Kip was used as a tool to violently suppress the people. As we have seen, the value of the Royalist Kip at that time was heavily influenced by world economic pressures and foreign currencies. As a result, living conditions of our people lacked stability and balance. The balance of living standards between city and rural residents was tremendously lopsided. On the other hand, the people in the liberated zone, using Liberation Kip, fully exercised the right to become their own masters, masters of society, as well as masters of their nation. Throughout the years that the Liberation Kip was serving its national democratic duty, it expanded its role in building an independent and self-masterful economy. It steadily improved the livelihood of our people who made up at least half of the total population. These people treasured, protected and promoted the status of the Liberation Kip under the slogan: "We must build our national economy so as to become independent and prosperous; resist extravagance and corruption, as well as endeavor to increase production." In addition to being stable in value, the Liberation Kip played a part against, and eventually overwhelmed, the imperialist lackeys' currency which was at the time very weak.

Since then, the Liberation Kip represented our economic status throughout the country for a little over three years. However, during that period

our people's task of transforming and building socialism, and the status of the Liberation Kip itself were attacked by the imperialists and international reactionaries who together were eager to completely eradicate all economic foundations and stop all progress in our country. On the other hand, the Liberation Kip was printed in the People's Republic of China where the Peking powerholders were beginning to launch their expansionism and were attempting to gobble up our country. They used their aid in printing currency to obstruct and suppress the building of our national economy. The Liberation Kip, therefore, was no longer considered fit for building our national economy. The Council of Ministers, therefore, passed a resolution to print the Bank Kip, recall all Liberation Kip and change the unit of currency. This was done in order to make our currency independent, i.e., to become its own master and an effective tool for building and expanding our national economy, thus improving our people's livelihood and promoting the economic transformation in the direction of socialism.

Therefore, in order to protect the stability, the role and the value of the new Bank Kip, first of all, the cadres, laborers and our multi-ethnic population have no alternative but to decisively promote together the spirit of becoming their own masters. They must endeavor to resist all phenomena and tricks of our enemies who will seize the opportunity to create the disruption of our currency. We must become protectors of our currency in order to stabilize its market value. In addition, we must attentively track down and decisively punish all activities by the opportunists who exploit our currency as a tool to deceive and exploit our people. Among other things, laborers and our people must thoroughly concentrate their efforts in production in order to continually and resolutely increase national income. We must follow the Party guidelines which aim at building an independent national economy and thus completely becoming our own masters. Furthermore, the cadres, soldiers and laborers must set a good example in increasing their performance as well as guiding the people to exercise their democratic rights in trade, production and improvement of their livelihood within their areas and vicinity. In particular, in markets both in large and small cities, as well as at the canton level, the middle-man vendors usually raise market prices either at will or in accordance with foreign currency fluctuations. This type of conduct is thus considered to have the greatest effect on our people's lives. In order to correct and improve market prices, the local administrative authority, from the district level down to the base level must therefore concern itself with inspecting and keeping market prices at their normal level. Negative phenomena must be urgently and promptly corrected, while avoiding suppressing and threatening the people. They must allow all citizens to exercise their rights to become their own masters and to allow them to become masters in their nation.

Contrarily, in dealing with gangs of violators, we must employ decisive measures in order to appropriately punish such violators for their activities.

## Price of Goods Set

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 14 Dec 79 pp 1,3

[Article: Announcement on Prices of People's Goods"]

[Text] Immediately after the government and party had passed a resolution to replace the Liberation Kip with the new Bank Kip on 10 December, the population, cadres, soldiers, police as well as all laborers in the Vientiane area were determinedly supporting the resolution, thus making the transition a smooth one. Several locations have already completed it.

The purpose of conversion to the new Bank Kip is to stabilize the value of this new Kip so as to eventually improve the people's livelihood. The transition, however, will not hurt our people but will create conditions for our people to exercise their rights to become their own masters and to take part in building our nation. This is because the surplus money from the conversion is then deposited in the bank for use as state funds and for circulation in order to build and gradually improve our national economy.

Following the conversion, many traders as well as everyday people have done well in setting the price of their goods in accordance with the official rate of 100 Liberation Kip to 1 Bank Kip. However, there are a number of traders who seize the opportunity to arbitrarily increase prices, hoard goods, cause chaos in pricing and incorrectly exchange currencies. These activities are in extreme violation of the government's resolution and state laws; they clearly represent an act of destruction and resistance against the new regime.

In order to protect the value of the new Bank Kip as well as normalize the price of goods, the Vientiane Administrative Committee has publicly urged the people and traders to harmoniously carry out their exchange transactions in accordance with the resolution mandated by the state and party. The party and state are not compelling the people and traders to trade at a loss, i.e., they will not lose any profits by converting to the new Bank Kip.

Therefore, in the national interest which is precisely the people's interest, we ask all the people, traders, cadres, government workers, soldiers and police forces to exercise their right of mastery and to campaign to stabilize the price of the following goods--goods that have always been traded among the people:

### Price List of Goods at Vientiane Markets

No.	Description	Unit	Price in Lib. Kip	Price in New Kip	Actual Price
1.	Glutinous Husked Rice	1 kg	340	3.50	
2.	Regular Husked Rice	1 kg	360	3.60	

No.	Description	Unit	Price in Lib. Kip	Price in New Kip	Actual Price
3.	Cabbage	1 kg.	370	3.70	
4.	Morning Glory Veg	1 kg	100	1.00	
5.	Cauliflower	1 "	300	3.00	
6.	Hot Peppers	1 "	700	7.00	
7.	Pork	1 "	1,400	14.00	
8.	Buffalo Meat	1 "	1,800	18.00	
9.	Beef	1 "	2,250	22.50	
10.	Non-scaled Fish (large)	1 "	2,195	21.90	
11.	Scaled Fish (large)	1 "	1,145	11.45	
12.	Chicken (live)	1 ea	1,656	16.56	
13.	Whole Chicken (dead)	1 ea	1,732	17.32	
14.	Goose (Whole)	1 ea	2,500	25.00	
15.	Domestic Duck	1 ea	2,000	20.00	
16.	Eggs (Chicken, Duck)	1 ea	150	1.50	
17.	Sugar	1 kg	1,500	15.00	
18.	MSG	1 kg	6,000	60.00	
19.	Bear Brand Milk	1 can	800	8.00	
20.	Fish Sauce (large)	1 bottle	533	5.33	
21.	500 g. Soap Powder	1 Box	1,133	11.33	
22.	Toothpaste	1 tube	625	6.25	
23.	Poplin Cloth	1 m	3,000	30.00	
24.	Tetron Cloth	1 m	3,000	30.00	
25.	Kerosene	1 liter	600	6.00	
26.	Gasoline	1 liter	800	8.00	
27.	Gas-Oil	1 liter	400	4.00	
28.	Writing Pad (100 pages)	1 ea	300	3.00	
29.	Bond Paper (lined)	1 tablet	420	4.20	
30.	Chicken Brand Hoe	1 ea	2,500	25.00	
31.	Crocodile Brand Hoe	1 ea	2,000	20.00	
32.	Plow (large)	1 ea	1,800	18.00	
33.	Plow (small)	1 ea	1,438	14.38	
34.	Regular Machete	1 ea	1,800	18.00	
35.	Vitamin C	1 bottle	150	1.50	
36.	Vitamin B1	1 bottle	143	1.43	
37.	Quinine (For injection)	1 bottle	300	3.00	
38.	Distilled Water	1 bottle	100	1.00	
39.	Tetracycline	1 ea	90	.90	
40.	Banana	1 bunch	50	.50	
41.	Orange	1 kg	-	-	
42.	Fruit (Lamut)	1 kg	-	-	
43.	Large Banana	1 bunch	400	4.00	
44.	Sweet-smelled Banana	1 bunch	300	3.00	
45.	Vermicelli	1 kg	700	7.00	
46.	Noodles	1 kg	700	7.00	

The above list includes only items that are essential for daily consumption. In addition to the prices indicated, the rates of other transactions can be



done at the price prior to the conversion to properly match the value of the new Kip.

Anyone failing to comply with this announcement will be regarded as having the intent to destroy and disrupt the national economy and will be punished as provided by law. All people, therefore, must harmoniously follow this resolution and they must report any violation to the authorities at various local administrative sectors. Subsequent changes in the price of goods will be announced.

Vientiane  
13 December 1979  
The Vientiane Administrative Committee  
(Signed) Thongmani

#### Exchange Problems Discussed

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 22 Dec 79 p 2

[Article in "Letters Answered" Column: "Liberated Kip"]

[Excerpt] Dear Editor: My name is Khampiang of Ban That Khao Village in Vientiane. My question is, why isn't the Liberated Kip honored at the Mevang Lao Hotel? The other day I bought 13 Kip worth of cigarettes, I had with me 10 Bank Kip and six Liberation 50-Kip notes, but I was told that the Liberation Kip was given out only as change. Please clarify.

Answer: According to the urgent announcement by the Central Currency Exchange Committee, it is clearly indicated that the Liberation 10-kip, 20-kip and 50-kip notes are still legitimate for circulation and for use in order to improve daily living, at the exchange rate of 100 Liberation Kip to 1 Bank Kip. At present, such an announcement is still in effect and if any department, person or sector does not honor the Liberated Kip per the above announcement, they are disregarding the resolution passed by the Central Currency Exchange Committee. In addition, this means these violators have the intention of disrupting the circulation of our currency. If the Mevang Lao Hotel indeed behaves the way you say, they are committing a most incorrect act. And if the Liberation Kip is not honored in the exchange, how can they accumulate enough change? SIANG PASASON therefore concludes that as long as the urgent announcement issued by the Central Currency Exchange Committee has not eliminated the Liberation Kip notes of 50-kip and lower, they are therefore legal tender with the above value.

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CSO: 4206



SAVANNAKHET DEVELOPMENTS, EXISTENCE OF NEW ECONOMIC ZONES NOTED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 15 Dec 79 pp 2,3

[Article by Litthi Sisouvang]

[Excerpt] This impressive picture taken while my group was in Savannakhet Province shows the hard work of the people, cadres, workers and soldiers under the slogan "Everything for a prosperous nation and for building socialism."

On this occasion my group of journalists had the opportunity to visit various locations in Savannakhet Province such as: a fish sauce factory, an agricultural tool factory, the site where workers are building a factory to produce noodles, bread, and kalaem [translation unknown], and a factory to make chalk. We visited the construction site of the medium-sized pumping station at Ban Nakae village which many hundreds of city youngsters are quickly digging to reach the fields to be ready for the dry season rice this year. We visited the rice fields of Ban Sok village which is about eight kilometers south of the city of Savannakhet. The fields were golden with a forest of rice which the members of the cooperative were hurrying to harvest. We made a special trip to the salt pit at Ban Na Tia village. This salt pit was discovered recently by provincial mineral prospectors. Four months after the discovery, a salt refinery is just beginning experimental production. The salt pit is like a bowl of salt 101 meters deep and 15 square kilometers in area. Salt water is found at a depth of around 100 meters.

There is even more work being done on Route 9 on the road from Savannakhet to the Vietnam border. Many thousands of workers are spread out along a 300 kilometer stretch. They are rebuilding a roadway which was destroyed by large bombs during the time of Operation Lam Son 719 and the entire American imperialist war of aggression. At every construction site people from Savannakhet Province all displayed skill and industry in building the nation.

At that time our group of reporters met with Mr Buakham Sai-ngawong, Savannakhet Province party secretary and chairman of the provincial

administrative committee in order to inquire about protecting and building the new order, mainly the task of transforming and building socialism in Savannakhet Province. Mr Buakham said to us:

In the past 4 years, even though the conditions have been difficult and complex because of the young age of the society and because the imperialists and reactionaries have been causing confusion. Nevertheless, the people of Savannakhet have achieved much and had many successes in agriculture, crops, animal husbandry, construction and industry, commerce, public health and education. For example, they have constructed medium-sized irrigation works in 9 locations covering 5,000 hectares of new rice fields, which increase the area of rice fields in the province to 106,288 hectares. The area of dry rice fields is only 300 hectares which is still quite small but when the natural obstacles are considered it is an important achievement of our province. (Mr Buakham's words.) Animal husbandry has spread greatly and now there are 311,000 cattle and buffalo and 665,000 pigs and chickens. What is more important than the increase in numbers is that under the new order the multiethnic people are gradually turning to new scientific methods. In industry 30 old factories have been modernized, and at the end of this year the province built four small factories to serve the needs of the people. All the small shops, hospitals, elementary and secondary schools have been spread out among the villages and cantons in the countryside and mountains.

All the work of these 4 years has advanced one step the society in Savannakhet Province. Mr Buakham said: "Except for the investment for various construction projects Savannakhet Province is self-sufficient and is 100 percent independent of the central echelon's assistance.

Another outstanding development in Savannakhet Province is the voluntary adoption of collective production by the multi-ethnic people. Less than 2 years ago, 18 percent of the population volunteered for agricultural cooperatives. This reflects the high level of political awareness of the people who want to build a new order, that of prosperous socialism. There are 253 agricultural cooperatives in Svannakhet and of these 136 have improved their administration. There are 17 cooperatives that are outstanding and the cooperatives of Ban Nong Tao village and Ban Sok village are among these.

Chairman Buakham Sai-ngawong, told us: "It is not just flattery to say that the people of Savannakhet are hard-working. In another 5 years we will invite you to visit about seven new economic zones in our province which you will like."

8149

CSO: 4206

# COST OF IMPORTED MATERIALS CITED IN NEWSPAPER PRICE INCREASES

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 14 Dec 79 pp 1, 4

[Text] To the editor of SIANG PASASON:

I am Sunthawi, a retailer at the Laeng Nong Duang market (Vientiane), and I have the following complaints:

Why has the price of SIANG PASASON gone up? (The price of one issue is 30 At which would be 30 kip in the old money.) This has caused all the merchants to pass the price increase along. Some people say that even though the newspaper really belongs to the state and party it can raise its price, while it has been announced that prices in the market cannot be raised unlike the newspaper. Therefore, I ask you to explain this.

Answer: First, SIANG PASASON would like to thank Sunthawi for conscientiously reading the paper and finding out the condition and policies of the party and state. Actually the newspaper did not raise its price. Its price is always low, and it would lose money if profits were considered. When we still used the liberation kip currency, the newspaper cost 10 kip which is a very low price. Actually the paper, ink, film, etc costs in foreign currency are two or three times as much. If calculated in terms of foreign currency vis-a-vis the liberation kip, the paper alone would cost 10 kip a sheet. Now the cost of ink, film, labor and depreciation on the machinery and the other costs of putting out a newspaper come to many tens of kip. This means that the newspaper we have printed and distributed for 4 years is short of funds.

After the change from the liberation kip to the new bank kip was announced, we set a price for the newspaper of 30 At. This was not a price rise because we calculated the price of 30 At according to the rate of exchange for foreign currency with which we buy materials: paper, ink, film. If the cost of labor was added to the production cost, the price »ld be 60 At.

How can you call that a price rise? Although 60 At would be a fair price, we merely [passage illegible] which is a price which will not hurt anyone.

We do not put out the newspaper to make money; our paper serves the political goals of the party as well as serving all the people. This matter will not be a problem if the masses are sufficiently concerned.

The comparison between the price of the newspaper and market prices is not correct. Those who complain in order to raise prices want to cause problems for the economy, and this would be propaganda for the enemy. Therefore, under present circumstances, we request all Lao patriots to willingly cooperate in watching the movements of this bad group. If someone is seen doing wrong, he should be warned and set right. If someone intends to sabotage the nation's laws, this should be reported to officials promptly. All merchants whether Lao or foreign must respect the laws. Business activity must be ethical: smuggling, cheating and hoarding must be avoided, as well as causing confusion in the economic and financial system. In addition the appropriate agency must take strict measures against groups with such bad intentions.

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CSO: 4206

## BRIEFS

**FARM TAX PAYMENTS**--After getting in their annual crop, the peasants of the communes of Phan Luang and Mano, of Luang Prabang District, Xieng Ngeun, and Pakvek of Xieng Ngeun District, Na Pho of Phonxay District, the villages of Hat Ko, commune and district of Pak Ou, Sang Tay, Sang Neua, and Houi Tao, of the commune of Phou Luang, Chomphet District, paid to the state their farm taxes totaling over 98 tons of paddy and sold the state a surplus in excess of 47 tons. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 2 Jan 80 p 3] 5157

**LUANG PRABANG STARCHY CROPS**--In 1979 the polyethnic population of Chomphet District planted starchy crops and industrial crops on an area of over 1,500 hectares. This included over 300 hectares in corn, yams, and taro, 381 hectares in various types of beans, and 800 hectares in cotton and sugar cane. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 2 Jan 80 p 4] 5157

**DELEGATION TO CHIANG RAI**--A Lao provincial delegation from Luang Nam Tha paid last December a friendly visit to Chiang Rai province in the Kingdom of Thailand on the invitation of the provincial chief. The delegation was headed by Vilaythong Bounluxay and Nouthong Vongxay, members of the Luang Namtha Provincial Administrative Committee who headed the nine delegation members. The Lao delegation was welcomed at the quay of Chiang Khong (Thailand) by the deputy chief of Chiang Rai province, the provincial police chief, and a large number of officials and residents of Chiang Khong. The Lao delegation spent one day in Chiang Khong where talks were held with Thai officials in an atmosphere of warmth and understanding and in a spirit of friendship and good neighborliness. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 3 Jan 80 pp 3-4] 5157

**INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION**--Last year, cadres and workers of Lao industry, within the Industry and Commerce Service of Vientiane Province and Prefecture manufactured over 4,000 short spades, 4,800 machetes, 10,200 bush-hooks, short harrows and shovels, 5,400 axes, and 1,400 plows. They smelted more steel and produced an additional 24 tons of nails and 1,232 watering cans. Currently they are competing for new exploits in honor of the first of May. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 10 Jan 80 p 7] 5157

AIR FORCE PLANE CRASH--Bangkok, 8 Feb (AFP)--One of the Laotian air force's six Antonov-24 planes crashed on January 31 while approaching Vientiane airport because the pilot had not taken on enough fuel. The five Lao army-men on board were all killed, informed sources said in Bangkok today. In November the plane had made a crash-landing in a paddy field in the north of Thailand after losing its way between Hanoi and Vientiane. Soviet technicians had repaired the aircraft at great expense and set up a strip for it to take off from the rice field. On January 31 the plane took on enough fuel for one hour's flying time sufficiently in taking into account the short distance to be covered. However, before takeoff the pilot tested the engines to such an extent that only enough fuel was left for 30 minutes' flying time. The fuel ran out with Vientiane airport in sight and the plane crashed just before the start of the runway. [Text] [BK081325 Hong Kong AFP in English 1302 GMT 8 Feb 80 BK]

OUDOMSAI PROVINCE WAR ANNIVERSARY--Vientiane, 25 Jan (KPL)--The party committee of Oudomsai Province, on January 15 held a 2,500-strong ceremony to mark the 30th anniversary of the patriotic war against the French and American imperialists. Present on this occasion were Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, minister to the prime minister's office, and chief of the general staff of the Lao People's Liberation army; Sompheng Keobounsouan, president to the provincial leading committee; and other representatives, of the local authorities. At the ceremony, medals and certificates of merit were awarded to the combatants and cadres with outstanding records. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0925 GMT 25 Jan 80 BK]

CSO: 4220



# ISLAMIC, ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY DISCUSSED

Quetta BALUCHISTAN TIMES in English 4 Feb 80 p 3

[Article by M. A. Quadiri]

[Text]

THE liberties which the individual enjoys in a democratic Islamic society are anchored in law. Yet, the law and the courts and all that, are of no avail to the man who finds himself in the coils of a boa constrictor. Their existence or non-existence becomes quite irrelevant to his plight.

This is our position: we are in the relentless grip of an economic malaise which keeps worsening all the time. Whatever the constitutional instruments under which we have been living so far, whatever the liberties that existed from time to time, the economic plight of the *millat* has been sad, very sad indeed.

One is driven to the conclusion that our system has failed us: all it has done is that it has given cover to economic exploitation in the name of free enterprise and sanctity of private property so that a class of plutocrats could emerge onto the national scene and grip the *millat* in economic bondage. They have become a super-government that has economic and industrial and fiscal policies shaped to its liking, with the masses never having a say in it.

An exaggerated assertion? Let us consider a few facts of our economic reality

## EXPORTS

Exports are subsidised in that the consumer has to pay excessive prices for imported goods. Our industrialists, in the private or in the public sector, are no more concerned with efficiency of production. All that is of importance to them is that as much as possible of our import trade should be handled in a particular way so that their prices should be high. In other words, the subsidies paid by the consumer to keep their industries running should be high.

It is, then, of the greatest advantage to this class of people that the commodity for which there is an unlimited demand must remain at a staggering price.

For example, year in and year out, there is a savings week, designed to direct small funds towards big capital accumulation. In order to get more and more of it, we provide incentives and concessions and protections to the plutocrats: tax holidays, rebates on duties, cheap lands, and what not. And all the while we make the international round with the beggar's bowl in our hands.

The corporate sector of the economy alone had, at one stage, managed to accumulate free reserves and surpluses more than five times the sum invested. (The

position in later years can well be imagined!) And this after paying taxes, salaries, wages, dividends and all the other miscellany of industrial operations. With lower prices, there would have been great benefits to the common man, but that does not seem to be the aim of our economy.

## LOCAL GOODS

There are, it is being asserted, no cartels in Pakistan, Fine. But how does it then happen that the prices of locally produced goods are invariably adjusted upwards to match those of comparable imported goods which also have to pay transport, customs duties, etc., etc?

Our population is larger than that of Japan. Yet, the annual increase in the gross national product of that country is greater than our gross national product. How could we be this far behind others if we were not in fetters? One moon shot of the NASA costs half as much as the entire revenue budget of the Government of Pakistan.

We are admittedly an under-developed country, but does this mean that we are condemned to fall back behind the advanced countries more and more with every day that passes? Our people are not respected abroad because they have to run after every job

that is in sight. And this is also true of our governments who have hankered after whatever bounty there is in sight.

It is not surprising, therefore, that true and real civil liberties have been missing in Pakistan. And as long as the present conditions obtain there can be no true liberties for us.

We have had only a legalistic democracy, a paper democracy worth no more than one currency. The upper classes who have the money to afford luxuries have all along been able to afford their own private brand of democracy. For the masses, it has been totally irrelevant.

This is the democracy which our fabulous democrats had been, and even today, hankering after their own private brand of democracy which enables them to play their little parlour games, inside the assemblies and, outside of them, behind the closed doors of a not-so-round table conference. They feel they can play their games only as long as the masses are tied in economic bondage.

No order will bring peace and liberty to the *millat* unless it provides first and foremost for economic (and social) liberty, so implicit in an Islamic system.

Democracy is the form of society where man cannot dominate man. It is incomplete while it is merely written on paper: the *millat* aspires at an order of things where no one man can dominate another by his economic and therefore, social power.

To achieve this, we must break and completely destroy the power of the plutocracy.

There is one and only one way to do this. All assets by which men can dominate the economic life of the nation must be taken away

from them. It is not private ownership as such that has to be done away with on principle. What has to be brought to an end is the accumulation of wealth to an extent that it can dominate the whole economy or a sector thereof.

## PRIVATE PROPERTY

Islam, it is said, does not permit the taking away of private property. True. But only as long as it is acquired honestly and in accord with the tenets of Islam. But it is different altogether with illegal acquisitions.

No court acting under a system of Muslim Law can decree for the recovery of income derived from usury, simply because Islam forbids usury. The same holds for other transactions which are unlawful in Islam, for instance the recovery of sale proceeds of wine and such other forbidden things.

It follows from this that property which has been acquired in a way that goes against the tenets of Islam cannot come under its protection: and society is, therefore, free to make laws to take it away from its unrightful owners.

Islam prohibits profiteering and economic exploitation and bribery and encroachments upon the rights of others. Property amassed by these means may thus be taken away.

The wealth thus taken from the unrightful owners must be restored to the *millat* from which it had been exacted. It must be given over to educational institutions, to large projects that aim at the betterment of our economy so that more people get a better chance to earn more. And, of course, it must also go to the workers who have built up our industries.

## OWNERSHIP

This does not mean that all these beneficiaries will get cash in the hand: they will simply be invested with the ownership rights of the assets taken over. In this fashion, a large segment of the population will earn real and tangible benefits; and these people will also be enabled to take part in the making of decisions which have a bearing on the economy of the country.

Economic democracy means that the whole nation has a say in the shaping of the country's economy. If any system, whosever might be its framers, does not provide for the economic liberation of the masses, if it is merely aimed at accommodating the plutocracy, it will fail just as others in the past have failed.

Elections held merely as another exercise of the old game of musical chairs giving us the trimmings of a legalistic democracy while withholding from the masses the realities of economic democracy will lead to an upheaval.

The slogan of bread before elections comes forth with a sound which will reverberate louder and louder and ultimately build up to a strength that will shatter the edifice which our fabulous democrats would want to re-erect.

The Pakistan ideology simply does not hold out promises for the few at the cost of the many. Its support is to assure and to ensure a decent life to every inhabitant of Pakistan, not luxuries to a parasitic class of plutocrats. And so it must be in an Islamic system which, we keep repeating, is our fondest desire to usher in.

EXPORT PROCESSING ZONES AUTHORITY PROMULGATED

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 8, 9 Feb 80

[8 Feb 80 p 4]

[Text] Islamabad, Feb. 7: President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq promulgated here yesterday an ordinance to establish an Export Processing Zones Authority.

The authority will prepare a master plan and a phased master programme for the development of the zones.

The following is the text of the Ordinance:

Ordinance No. IV of 1980.

An Ordinance to establish an Export Processing Zones Authority.

Whereas it is expedient to establish an Export Processing Zones Authority for making arrangements for the planning, development and management of the zones and to provide for matters connected therewith or ancillary thereto.

And whereas the President is satisfied that circumstance exist which render it necessary to take immediate action.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the proclamation of the fifth day of July, 1977, read with the Laws (Continuance in Force-Order, 1977 (CMLA Order No. No. 1 of 1977), and in exercise of all powers enabling him in that behalf, the President is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:

CHAPTER 1-PRELIMINARY

Short title, application and commencement: (1) This Ordinance may be called the Export Processing Zones Authority Ordinance, 1980.

(2) It shall apply to all industrial undertakings set up or operating in the export processing zones.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify.--APP.

[9 Feb 80 p 4, 6]

[Text] Islamabad, Feb. 8: The following is the remaining part of the EPZ Authority Ordinance (partly covered in Friday's Morning News):

2. Definitions: In this Ordinance, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

--(A) "Authority" means the Export Processing Zones Authority established under Section 4,

--(B) "Board" means the board constituted under Section 5,

--(C) "Bonded area" means an area declared as public warehouse under Section 12 of the Customs Act, 1969 (IV of 1969),

--(D) "Chairman" means the chairman of the authority.

--(E) "Industrial undertaking" means an industry, undertaking or establishment engaged in the production, distribution or processing of such goods or the providing of such services as may be specified in this behalf by the Federal Government,

--(F) "Investor" means a person or company investing in an industrial undertaking located in a zone,

--(G) "Manufacture", with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, means the process of converting materials into a new product or article, whether or not by power operated machinery whereby a change in tariff classification has been effected,

--(H) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules,

--(I) "Rules" means rules made under this Ordinance,

--(J) "Tariff area" means any area in Pakistan outside the limits of a zone, and

--(K) "Zone" means such area as the Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be a zone for the purposes of this Ordinance.

3. Zone to be bonded area: Every zone shall be a bonded area.

Chapter II--constitution of the authority.

4. Establishment of the authority: (1) There shall be established authority to be known as the Export Processing Zones Authority for carrying out the purposes of this Ordinance.

(2) The authority shall be a body corporate, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

5. Management: The general direction and administration of the authority and its affairs shall vest in a board.

6. Constitution of the Board: (1) The board shall consist of not more than nine members, including the chairman to be appointed by the Federal Government.

(2) The chairman and other members of the board shall hold office during the pleasure of the Federal Government and unless sooner removed shall hold office for a period of three years.

(3) No act or proceeding of the board shall be invalid merely on the ground of the existence of any vacancy in, or defect in the constitution of, the board.

(4) The chairman and each member of the board shall receive such salaries and allowances or such fee as may be determined by the Federal Government in each case.

7. Duties and functions of chairman and members: (1) The chairman and members shall discharge such duties and perform such functions as are assigned to them under this Ordinance or by the Federal Government.

(2) Until the board is duly constituted, the chairman shall, subject to such directions as the Federal Government may, from time to time, give, exercise the powers, discharge the duties and perform the functions of the board.

8. Headquarters of the authority: The headquarters of the authority shall be situated at Karachi.

#### Chapter III--powers and duties of the authority.

9. Master plan and master programme: The authority shall prepare a master plan and a phased master programme for the development of the zones.

10. Preparation of schemes for infrastructure: The authority may, pursuant to the master plan, prepare schemes in respect of--

--(A) land use, zoning and land reservation, (B) Public buildings, (C) Industrial warehousing and buildings, (D) Transportation and communications,



roads, streets, railways, jettys, walls, workshops, sheds, godowns, navigation channels, (E) Telecommunications, including wireless, telax and telephones, (F) community facilities, including water supply, sewerage disposal electricity supply, gas supply and other public utilities, (G) environmental control and prevention of pollution.

11. Sanctioning of industries, etc: (1) The authority may, with approval of the Federal Government, frame schemes and lay down procedure in respect of sanctioning the establishment and operation of industries in the zones. (2) Any industry sanctioned under sub-section (1) shall operate subject to such terms and conditions as may be enunciated in the letter of sanction issued by the authority. (3) The materials and manufactured goods shall not be exported from the zones into the tariff area except to the extent and in the manner to be specified by the authority in each case with the prior approval of the Federal Government.

12. Powers of the authority: (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Ordinance and the rules, the authority may take such measures and exercise such powers as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Ordinance.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) the authority may--

--(I) Incur any expenditure--

(II) Undertake any work in the zones in pursuance of any scheme--

(III) Procure plants, machinery, instruments and material required for its use--

(IV) Enter into and perform all such contracts as it may consider necessary--

(V) Cause studies, surveys, experiments and technical research to be made or contribute towards the cost of any such studies, surveys, experiments or technical research--

(VI) Restruct or prohibit by general or special order any change in the use of land and alteration in buildings and installations--and

(VII) Cause removal of any work obstructing the execution of any of its schemes.

#### CHAPTER IV--ACQUISITION OF LAND

13. Liability to acquisition: All land within the zones shall be liable to acquisition at any time in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.



14. Acquisition of land: (1) Where any land or interest in any land within any zone is required by the authority for any of its purposes, that land or interest shall be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894), by the Provincial Government concerned at the request of the authority.

(2) The acquisition of land or interest therein shall, for the purposes of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894), be deemed to be required for a public purpose.

#### CHAPTER V--ESTABLISHMENT

15. Establishment: (1) The authority may, from time to time, appoint such officers, servants, experts or consultants as it may consider necessary for the performance of its functions on such terms and conditions as it may deem fit.

Provided that the Chairman may, in cases of urgency, appoint such officers, servants, experts or consultants and on such terms and conditions as he deems fit, subject to subsequent approval by the board.

(2) The authority shall be competent to take disciplinary action against its officers and servants.

16. Chairman, members, officers etc., to be public servants experts and consultants of the authority shall, when acting or purporting to act in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Ordinance, be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of Section 21 of the Pakistan Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).

17. Indemnity: No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the authority, the chairman, any member, officer, servant, expert, or consultant of the authority in respect of anything done or intended to be done in good faith under this Ordinance.

18. Delegation of powers: The authority may, by general or special order, delegate to the chairman or a member or officer of the authority any of its powers, duties or functions under this Ordinance, subject to such conditions as it may think fit to impose.

#### CHAPTER VI--FINANCE

19. Authority fund: (1) There shall be established a fund to be known as the Export Processing Zones Authority Fund which shall vest in the authority and shall be utilised by the authority, in accordance with the general or specific directions of the Federal Government to meet charges in connection with its functions under this Ordinance, including the payment of salaries and other remuneration to the Chairman, members, officers, servants, experts and consultants of the authority.

(2) The Export Processing Zones Authority Fund shall consist of--

—(A) Grants made by the Federal Government--

(B) Loans obtained from Government--

(C) Grants made by the local bodies--

(D) Sale proceeds of moveable and immoveable property and receipts for services rendered--

(E) Loans obtained by the authority with the special or general sanction of the Federal Government--

(F) Foreign aid and loans obtained from any source outside Pakistan with the sanction of, and on such terms as may be approved by, the Federal Government.

(G) All rates, taxes, fees, charges levied and fines imposed by the authority under the regulations made under this Ordinance--

(H) All revenues derived by the authority from any property administered by the authority--and

(I) All other sums receivable by the authority.

20. Authority to be deemed to be a local authority: The authority shall be deemed to be a local authority within the meaning of the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914 (IX of 1914), for the purpose of borrowing money in accordance with the said act and the execution of any scheme under this ordinance shall be deemed to be a work which such authority is legally authorised to carry out.

21. Borrowing, etc. by the authority: The authority may, with the prior approval in writing of the Federal Government, raise funds for the purpose of its working capital by issuing bonds and debentures carrying interest at such rates as may be approved by the Federal Government.

22. Budget. In the month of January each year, the authority shall submit to the Federal Government for approval a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure in respect of the next financial year in such manner and form as may be prescribed.

23. Audit and accounts: (1) The accounts of the authority shall be audited every year by the Auditor-General of Pakistan in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) Copies of the audit report shall be sent to the authority and the authority shall send the report along with its comments to the Federal Government.

(3) The audit report shall be available for public inspection.

(4) The Federal Government may issue directions to the authority for the rectification of matters objected to by the Auditor-General and the authority shall comply with every such direction.

#### CHAPTER VII--MISCELLANEOUS

24. Disputes to be referred to arbitration: (1) Any dispute relating to the interpretation of the provisions of any agreement made under any scheme prepared under Section 10 between the authority and an investor or the rights of the parties to such agreements or any rights conferred or any liability imposed by this Ordinance shall be referred for arbitration to an arbitrator appointed by the parties.

(2) Any award made upon such reference shall be final and binding on the parties and shall not be subject to any appeal or any other remedy.

(3) The provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1940 (X of 1940), shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to arbitrations under Sub-Section (1).

25. Power to exempt: The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any zone from the operation of all or any of the provisions of any law for the time being in force which relates to any matter within the legislative competence of parliament.

26. Power to make rules: The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Ordinance.

27. Power to make regulations: (1) The authority may, with the approval of the Federal Government, make regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance or the rules, for carrying out the purposes of this Ordinance.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for the levy of fees, rates and charges for services rendered by the authority.--APP.

CSO: 4220

IMPORTS, EXPORTS ACTS AMENDED

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 8, 9 Feb 80

[8 Feb 80 p 8]

[Text] Islamabad, Feb, 7: The President, General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq has issued here yesterday an Ordinance No. V of 1980 to further amend the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1950.

The following is the text of the Ordinance.

Ordinance No. V of 1980 an Ordinance further to amend the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1950. Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1950 (XXXIX of 1950), for the purposes hereinafter appearing: and whereas the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary to take immediate action. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the proclamation of the Fifth Day of July, 1977 (SPLA Order No. 1 of 1977), and in exercise of all powers enabling him in that behalf, the President is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance: SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT—(1) This Ordinance may be called the Imports and Exports (Control Amendment) Ordinance, 1980.

(2) It shall come into force at once. Insertion of new Sections 5A, 5B and 5C, Act XXXIX of 1950.—In the Imports and Exports (Control) Acts, 1950 (XXXIX of 1950) hereinafter referred to as the said Act, after Section 5, the following new sections shall be inserted, namely:

"5A Commercial Courts. (1) the Federal Government may, by notification in the official gazette, establish as many commercial courts as it considers necessary and, where it establishes more than one commercial court, shall specify in the notification the territorial limits within which, or the class of cases in respect of which each one of them shall exercise jurisdiction under this Act.

(2) A commercial court shall consist of a person who is, or has been, a Sessions Judge, who shall be the Chairman, and two members, appointed from out of a panel of businessmen, executives and officers of scheduled banks drawn up by the Federal Government in consultation with the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the Pakistan Banking Council.

(3) The Chairman and the members of a commercial court shall be appointed on such terms and conditions as the Federal Government may determine.

(4) A commercial court shall sit at such place or places as the Federal Government may direct.

(5) A commercial court shall have all the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), on a Court of Session exercising original jurisdiction.

[9 Feb 80 p 3]

[Text] Islamabad, Feb. 8: The following is the remaining part of the amended Import and Export Act (partly covered in Friday's Morning News):

(6) A commercial court shall not, merely by reason of a change in its composition, be bound to recall and rehear any witness who has given evidence, and may act on the evidence already recorded by IR or produced before it.

(7) A commercial court shall, in all matters with respect to which no procedure has been prescribed by this act, follow the procedure prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), for trial of cases by Magistrates, and a person conducting prosecution before a commercial court shall be deemed to be a public prosecutor.

Provided that the commercial court may, if it thinks fit, try any case in a summary way in the manner prescribed by the said code for summary trials.

(8) The decision of a commercial court shall be final and shall not be called in question in any court.

5B. JURISDICTION. (1) The contravention of an order made under Section 3 relating to export trade shall be tried, exclusively by a commercial court.

(2) A commercial court shall not take cognizance of an offence triable under Sub-Section (1) except upon a complaint in writing made by an officer of the Export Promotion Bureau authorised by its Chairman by a general or special order in this behalf.

(3) A photostat copy of any document produced in support of a complaint made to a commercial court under Sub-Section (2) shall be admissible in evidence:

Provided that such copy is duly attested by the Pakistan mission in the country in which such document was written or prepared or by an officer of the Export Promotion Bureau authorised by its Chairman in this behalf.

(4) A commercial court shall as far as may be, dispose of a matter within a period of ninety days following the filing of the complaint.



Provided that any decision of the commercial court shall not be rendered invalid by reason of any delay in the disposal of a matter.

(5) Where a commercial court finds an exporter against whom a complaint has been made guilty of contravening any provision of an order made under Section 3 relating to export trade, it may, in addition to any punishment provided under Section 5, make an order requiring the exporters to deposit in court within the time specified by the order for payment to the foreign buyer as compensation such amount as is in its opinion equivalent in value to the loss or damage suffered by the foreign buyer: Provided that, where immediate payment of compensation to such foreign buyer is, in the opinion of the commercial court, in the best interests of the country, it may direct the payment of such compensation from out of the revolving fund set up by the Federal Government.

(6) The amount of compensation payable by an exporter in pursuance of an order under Sub-Section (5) shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue along with interest at the prevailing bank rate for the period following the expiration of the time within which such amount was payable.

(7) The amount of compensation along with interest recovered from the exporter shall be credit to the revolving fund.

5C TRANSFER OF PENDING CASES.—(1) Upon the establishment of a commercial court, all cases to which the jurisdiction of the commercial court extends and which may be pending in any court immediately before the establishment of the commercial court shall stand transferred to the commercial court.

(2) In respect of a case transferred to a commercial court by virtue of Sub-Section (1), the commercial court shall not, by reason of such transfer, be bound to recall and rehear any witness who has given evidence in the case before the transfer and may act on the evidence already recorded by or produced before the court which tried the case before the transfer.

3. Amendment of Section 8, Act XXXIX of 1950: In the said Act, in section 8, after the word "act" at the end, the words "and may in such rules provide for the setting up of a revolving fund and for matters relating thereto" shall be added.—APP

CSO: 4280



**OVERSEAS PAKISTANIS EXPECTED TO INVEST HEAVILY IN SEMF**

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 8 Feb 80 p 8

[Text] Overseas Pakistanis are expected to invest between Rs. 8 to 10 crore in the State Enterprises Mutual Fund which will be closed on Feb. 21 next.

Till todate, overseas Pakistanis subscription to the Fund has exceeded Rs. 4 crore.

This was stated here yesterday by Mr. D. M. Qureshi, Chairman Bankers Equity on behalf of the ICP after fortnights tour of UK, West Germany, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the UAE. He had gone there to explain to the overseas Pakistanis the salient features of the Fund.

Talking to newsmen at the ICP office; he said that the visit provided him an opportunity to explain to the overseas Pakistanis about the Fund and seek their opinion.

Mr. M. W. Faruqui, Managing Director of the ICP was also present.

Mr. Qureshi said that fears existing in the mind of the overseas Pakistanis about the Fund had been discounted after he explained to them in detail about the scheme. He said that some of the suggestions made by them were reasonable and had been referred to the Government for consideration.

He said that the response among the overseas Pakistanis was now picking up and hoped that the amount likely to be subscribed by them would be Rs. 8 to 10 crore.

He said that out of the total Rs. 28 crore, Rs. 5 to 6 crore could be available for subscription by the public in Pakistan and the remaining amount would be allotted to ICP Mutual Fund holders. He said that a number of financial institutions had shown willingness to subscribe to the Fund.

Replying to a question, Mr. Qureshi said that overseas Pakistanis could purchase the certificates any time after being listed at the stock exchange in foreign currencies.

### Interim Dividend

Mr. Qureshi said that the Fund had already booked dividend income up to Rs. 2 crore before its issue. He said the ICP intended to give interim dividend in August or September next.

Replying to another question, he said that preference would be given to the overseas Pakistanis. Whatever is left, would be given to ICP policy holders, public and then financial institutions, namely Pakistan Insurance Corporation, Bankers Equity, National Investment Trust State Life Insurance Corporation Etc. In fact these institutions had indicated to pick up to Rs. 12 to 13 crore.--APP.

CSO: 4220

GIGANTIC PLAN TO IMPROVE WATER COURSES

Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 30 Jan 80 p 3

[Text] Jhang, Jan. 29: The Punjab Government has launched a gigantic phased programme on war-footing costing Rs. 12 crore for the improvement of water courses to save canal water from wastage and to ensure its most efficient utilization for increasing agricultural production.

This was stated by Dr Abdul Ghafoor Bhatti, Provincial Adviser for Agriculture and Irrigation during his inspection of improvement work of a number of water channels at Chiniot in District Jhang on Tuesday.

He said according to reliable estimates average loss of water between Mogha and farmers' fields was the order of 50 percent.

The adviser was told that about 1000 water courses had been selected in District Jhang which were in dire need of improvement and elaborate arrangements had been finalised for the provision of pucca nullahs to the water users. He urged the water consumers to cooperate with the government for the speedy maintenance of water channels which was not only in their own interest but also for the higher national interest.

The adviser said that the government would do every thing possible within its resources to streamline the conveyance of water in the irrigation channels to minimise huge loss of this scarce resources.--APP.

CSO: 4220

## SOLAR ENERGY RESEARCH NOTED

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 4 Feb 80 p 3

[Article by Abdul Majid]

[Text]

Although solar energy is receiving far more attention in the country these days than ever before and experiments are being carried out to harness the free energy from the sun, prospects of mass production of solar appliances for daily use are not yet in sight.

In the light of the current debate on the questions of the energy shortage, ever-increasing cost of oil and increase in energy utilisation, research projects to harness solar energy have been initiated by Appropriate Technology Development Organisation, Islamabad, Energy Research Cell of Fuel and Power Ministry at Islamabad, Fauji Foundation, Defence Science and Technology Department, Solar Energy Division of Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Engineering University, Lahore and by the Universities of Punjab, Karachi, Peshawar and Quetta.

According to experts, Sind and Punjab were well-placed to take solar energy direct and harness it, not only to overcome the energy shortage at home but also to export the same to other needy countries. It is estimated that the average rate at which solar energy is received on a summer day in Pakistan is about one kilowatt per square

metre. It is received on earth in the form of electromagnetic radiation, comprising mostly light and heat waves.

In Lahore, the Solar Energy Division of the PCSIR, established in July 1977, began work on five projects including development of domestic solar water-heater, solar desalination still, space heating and cooling by solar technique and solar dehydration of crop produce. Functioning under the supervision of Dr. Rafique Ahmad Siddiqui, the SED has developed and designed a standard solar geyser with a storage capacity of 50 gallons of water. This is the only project which is complete in every respect and can be commercialised. The working of the appliance, however, depends upon the clear rays from the sun. It will not function if the sky is overcast for more than 24 hours. If commercialised, a geyser of this type will cost about Rs. 4,000.

One of the other projects which is in an advanced stage of development is the desalination still. Experts are testing its efficiency. A plant of the type as developed by the SED was imported a few years ago and was in operation at Gawadar (a small port town in Baluchistan). It is producing 7,200 gallons of sweet water per day.

Another project, namely, solar

dehydrator, is nearing completion. The fabrication and evaluation of the plant have been completed and a report to this effect is likely to be submitted soon to the Fuel and Power Ministry. If commercialised, it will cost about Rs. 2,500. It can dehydrate 8 kilogram of potatoes, spinach, cabbage and turnip at one time. Thin pieces of vegetables can be dried up in five hours and thick pieces in a few days.

Yet another project undertaken by the SED is space heating and cooling by solar technique. Construction work on the project is in progress. Solar architecture, which forms a part of the project, is aimed at rendering advice in relation to orientation of construction vis-a-vis sun rays.

Keeping in view the progress of work made with regard to development of various solar energy projects, it is believed that more than 20 years will be required for utilising solar energy, and funds to the tune of billions of rupees will be needed to harness the energy from the sun which is the greatest source of energy known to man. Solar power is inexhaustible and so vast that it is estimated that the entire oil and coal reserves of the earth are equivalent to about only a week's supply of solar energy.

Despite claims made as far

back as 1976 that mass production of solar cookers will start at Peshawar University and the first solar cooker will be in the market within nine months no such appliance is in sight. High capital cost in rigging up solar gadgets is stated to be a great obstacle in the production and marketing of solar appliances.

Experts are of the opinion that mass production of Photovaltic (P/V) cell will go a long way in harnessing solar energy. Photovaltic, described as the most revolutionary solar device, converts the light of the sun directly into electric power without intervention of converting machines. This makes the solar cell (P/V) an ideal source for the electrification of remote villages and of navigation light-towers. Asia's first light-house and navigation light-tower have been under construction in Pakistan in the port of Mohammad Bin Qasim. With the help of a photo-electric cell, the light automatically goes on and off.

After experimenting on photo-electricity, SED, Lahore, has succeeded in storing the electricity which is enough to operate a transistor radio and a small fan. Much, however, needs to be done in the field.

**SUCCESS CLAIMED IN FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY**

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 15 Feb 80 p 4

[Text] Jacobabad, Feb. 14: The Sind Secretary of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Department, Mr S. M. Wasim has said that Government has achieved substantial success in attainment of much cherished goal of food autarky in the country.

Addressing adbadgars meeting here on Tuesday at the local circuit house, the Provincial Secretary urged them to work harder for producing more to help the Government in realising the objective of self-sufficiency in food grains.

He said the Government is already providing agricultural inputs and imple-ments to them on comparatively cheaper prices and against easy instalment credits.

On complaints by the abadgars, that they were not getting adequate prices for paddis, the Provincial Secretary promised to look into the matter sympathetically.

Later replying to questions from the newsmen, Mr Wasim said Government will consider raising sugar quota only when the production of sugar in the country increases.

Answering another question he said Government is considering number of schemes to eliminate the twin menace of salinity and water-logging in the Jacobabad district so that great areas of agriculture land is reclaimed.

He said ration atta is abundently available and its quality has also improved after stationing of the Food Department Inspector in the flour mills.-PPI.

CSO: 4220



**CEC TO EXPORT OVER 20 LAKH BALES OF COTTON**

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 15 Feb 80 p 4

[Text] Sahiwal, Feb 14: The Cotton Export Corporation will export more than 20 lakh bales of cotton during the current season.

This was disclosed here on Tuesday by Mr Nusrat Hassan Chairman CEC while addressing the members of the Cotton Ginners association and progressive farmers.

He said for the first time in the history of this country twenty lakh bales will be exported which he observed will completely change the socio-economic complexion of Pakistan.

He said China had purchased five lakh bales after assessing the quality of cotton its ginning and packing.

The contracts for the export of more than 14 lakh bales have been made with the foreign countries before the commencement of the current cotton season Mr Nusrat Hassan said and added that there were some unscrupulous elements who were propagating that CEC will not deliver the goods according to the Cotton Policy of the Government. Their doubts have completely been shattered by the CEC by arranging shipment of 2.45 lakh bales in a month he said.--PPI

CSO: 4220

BRIEFS

**TWO NEW POWER STATION UNITS**--Lahore Feb 12: Two more units of one lakh kilowatts each now being installed at the Mangla Power House at a cost of Rupees 243 million are likely to be commissioned by October next it is learnt here. The Mangla Power House already has six turbines of one lakh kilowatts each and with the addition of another similar unit it will become the biggest power house in the country till such time that the Tarbela units five to eight are commissioned next year. The Mangla Power House produced 3583 million kilowatt units during 1978-79 which was twelve percent more than the units generated in 1977. At Mangla Power House was the second highest by any power station in the country as the Tarbela power house generated the highest number of 3745 million kilowatt units during the financial year 1978-79.--APP [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 13 Feb 80 p 3]

**IMPORT LICENSES FOR OVERSEAS PAKISTANIS**--The Chief Controller of Imports and Exports issued licences worth Rs. 26 million for import of capital goods and machinery sent by overseas Pakistanis under the Non-Repatriable Investment Scheme during the 10 months of the last year. An official report reveals that licences for Rs. 24.5 million were issued by the Karachi office of Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, while licences valued at Rs 500,000 were issued by the Islamabad office during the period of January to October last year. The report has suggested to switch policy considerations from importing consumer goods by the overseas Pakistanis to the import of capital plant and even industrial raw materials on repatriable investment basis, which would make remittances in kind thoroughly beneficial. The same report has also revealed that overseas Pakistanis had sent about 68,000 motor cars worth Rs 1,584 million, some Rs 4,000 tractors worth Rs 199 million; 1,500 trucks and buses worth Rs 90 million and scooters and motorcycles rickshaws and second hand trucks worth more than Rs seven million since 1975-76. This trend, the report anticipates, will show upward rise in the current fiscal year as fresh emigrants continue and Pakistanis proceeding abroad are expected to send back transport vehicles, tractors, cars, airconditioners and refrigerators to provide means of earnings to their dependants in Pakistan on the one hand and to provide a better standard of life to their kith and kin on the other. PPI [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 13 Feb 80 p 8]

**FORCED RICE BUYING AT DEPOTS**--The citizens of Lahore have expressed grave concern over the arbitrary decision of the Food Department to supply rice along with the sugar and atta at the ration depots. Consumers are being forced to purchase rice along with the quota of sugar, failing which they will not get sugar. The inferior quality rice to be supplied at the ratio depots has been priced at Rs 5.40 per kilo, which is much more than the commodity available in the market. Further, with the new crop having been marketed, good quality of rice is available from Rs 3.50 to Rs 4.50 per kilo. Consumers have appealed to the Government to withdraw their decision to supply to them rice compulsorily at the ration depots. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 4 Feb 80 p 5]

**PAK-SWEDISH TEXTILE ACCORD SIGNED**--Islamabad, Feb. 14: Pakistan and Sweden initialled a textile agreement regulating the import of cotton textiles from Pakistan to Sweden, here today. The agreement provides for an appreciable increase in export quotas. Mr Izharul Haque, Secretary, Commerce and Mr Bengt Dennis, Ambassador Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sweden initialled the agreement on behalf of their respective Governments. The agreement which is likely to be formally signed later this month in Islamabad, commences from March 1, 1980, for two years.--APP. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 15 Feb 80 p 10]

**PAK-CZECH BARTER ACCORD SIGNED**--Islamabad, Feb. 7: Pakistan and Czechoslovakia signed here today a special barter agreement, providing for exchange of goods worth 5 million dollars between the two countries. According to the agreement, Pakistan will export to Czechoslovakia raw cotton, molasses, oil cakes, mushrooms; dry fruits, vegetables, fish meal and semi-tanned and untanned leather and in return will import fertilizers of the equal value from the country.--PPI. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 8 Feb 80 p 1]

**ALL SMLA'S IN BALUCHISTAN TO BE WITHDRAWN**--Quetta, Feb 15: The Martial Law Administrator zone 'D' has decided to withdraw all the sub-martial law administrators in Baluchistan with effect from Feb 15. A Press release issued by the Head Quarter of the Martial Law Administrator Zone 'D' said that the Deputy Martial Law Administrators will, however, continue to function as usual. The Military Courts and the Martial Law Administrators inspection teams will also continue to function as required.--APP. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 16 Feb 80 p 3]

CSO: 4220

NP'S FORMING NEW OPPOSITION GROUP

Manila PHILIPPINES SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 3 Feb 80 p 1

[Text] A new opposition group is emerging in the Batasang Pambansa: the Nacionalista Party, headed by former Sen. Jose J. Roy, has sounded out former Senate-President Arturo M. Tolentino, a ranking Batasan member, to start organizing NP Batasan members.

Sources said that Tolentino will be asked to become the minority floorleader.

Batasan members who either ran under the NP or supported NP candidates in the recent local elections are being drafted to form the vanguard of the emerging opposition group. These include Assemblymen Edelmiro Amante, who ran for governor in Agusan del Sur and Victor Dominguez, who also ran for governor in Mt Province; Ernesto Roldan and Estanislao Valdez, who both campaigned for NP bets in Maguindanao and North Cotabato; Alejandro Almendras, who put up an NP candidate in the mayoral polls in Davao City; and Jose Puyat Jr., nephew of former Senate President Gil J. Puyat.

A proposal being considered is to invite the Mindanao Alliance, headed by Reuben Canoy, to coalesce with the NP because of the showing of that group in Mindanao, where it won the governorships in Misamis Oriental (Homobono Adaza) and Bukidnon (Ernesto Tabios), and the mayoralty in Cagayan de Oro (Aquilino Pimentel), and Davao City (Zafiro Respicio).

The consensus among the organizers of the new opposition group in the Batasan is to scuttle the role of the Pusyon Bisaya after the latter joined and supported KBL candidates in Central Visayas.

A Pusyon splinter group, headed by Assemblyman Valentino Legazpi, was, however, being considered for merger with the proposed NP-MA coalition.

CSO: 4220

1979 FOREIGN INVESTMENTS HIT P50 MILLION IN NEW ENTERPRISES

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 1 Feb 80 p 9

[Article by Joy de los Reyes]

[Text]

**FOREIGN** investors put in an estimated P50 million last year in newly organized business enterprises.

The figure was P5 million or 11 percent more than the level of foreign investments that came into the country in 1978. In terms of growth rate, last year's 11 percent was sharply lower than the 40 percent registered in 1978.

According to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the foreign capital participation accounted for 3.8 percent of the total capitalization of firms organized last year.

**CHINESE** nationals continued to lead foreign participants in local enterprises with P12.6 million. The Japanese were second with nearly P12 million, while the Americans were third with P9 million.

The remaining P17 million were distributed among British, Australian, German and Spanish nationals.

SEC investment figures indicated

that most foreign investors preferred to operate in this country through joint venture arrangements with Filipinos.

The SEC listed about 550 joint venture firms in which Filipino investments amounted to P95 million or almost double the alien investments.

**NEARLY** half of foreign investments of P24 million went into the manufacturing sector, the traditional preferred investment area. Surprisingly, wholesale and retail trade was second with P10 million considering that retail trade is open only to Filipino nationals.

The third most preferred area was the financing, real estate and services sectors with P9 million. It was followed by agriculture, fishery and forestry with P2.5 million, then by transport, storage and communications with P1.5 million, construction with P1.2 million, and community, social and personal services with about P.9 million.



## INVESTMENT BOARD REVIEWING INDUSTRIAL INCENTIVES

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 1 Feb 80 p 9

[Article by Rosario A. Liquicia]

[Text]

**THE BOARD** of Investments is reviewing incentives currently granted to industries in a move to restructure and make them more responsive to present needs of both local and foreign investors.

The investments body at the same time is conducting comparative studies of incentives being administered locally against those granted by other member-countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as well as other Asian countries.

The studies will determine the need to change existing incentives or strengthen them. They will also be able to pinpoint weak areas in the incentives structure that have made local industries lagged behind counterparts in other Asian nations.

...

**AMONG** the incentives now enjoyed by BOI registered firms are the following:

- Exemption, reduction and/or deferment of tariff duties and compensating tax on importations of machinery, equipment and spare

parts.

- Tax credit equivalent to 100 percent of the value of the compensating tax and customs duties that would have been paid on machinery, equipment and spare parts (purchased from a domestic manufacturer) had these items been imported.

- Protection from government competition.

- Additional deduction from taxable income of: Direct labor cost and local raw materials utilized in the manufacture of export products but not exceeding 25 percent of total export revenues for producers; 10 percent of total export sales for traders; and 50 percent of total export fees for services exporters.

...

**THE REVIEW** was also prompted by observations made by the World Bank that incentives granted by the BOI were more to capital-intensive projects, neglecting small and medium-scale projects that are labor-

intensive.

A restructuring of incentives will balance privileges that may be enjoyed by both big and small investors, a BOI official said.

The official further said that the BOI may opt to adopt a scheme whereby different industries will have different incentives, or a system that is based on specific needs of industries.

...

**THE INCENTIVES** review is in line with the government's program to assist export-oriented industries. Hand in hand with this is a study to reduce tariff rates on imported raw materials for export products.

The proposed lowering of rates, accordingly, may replace the tax exemptions and other incentives granted to export firms.

Also along this line, the BOI has an ongoing effort to cut down on some cumbersome administrative procedures which only serve to make the BOI incentives system ineffective.



## OFFICIALS SAY PESO DEVALUATION NOT NEEDED

Manila PHILIPPINES SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 17 Feb 80 p 16

[Text]

THE country's top monetary and finance officials yesterday said there is no need to devalue the peso because the increase in the prices of major exports will make up for the rise in the import bill caused by the recent oil price hikes.

"That is gratuitous," Finance Minister scoffed when asked to comment on reports and suggestions (not in this paper) that the government devalue the peso from 15 to 20 percent to boost exports.

Central Bank Governor Gregorio S. Licaros said that the speculation was obviously made on the basis of export prices prevailing in the last quarter of 1979.

The report said the widening current account deficit in the country's balance of payment could force the devaluation in 1980 to boost exports.

LICAROS and Virata, said that while the recent price increase in oil as declared by the OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) will require an adjustment in the import bill, the additional foreign exchange required will be more than made up by increased receipts arising from higher prices, particularly of sugar, copper and gold.

In a press statement, Licaros said that in the original balance of payment estimates made in December 1979, the prices used for centrifugal sugar was \$264 per metric ton, for copper concentrates, \$402 per metric ton, and for gold, \$350 per ounce.

The latest price quotations which are expected to be maintained if not improved during the course of the year are as follows: centrifugal sugar-\$440 per metric ton, copper-\$540 per metric ton, and gold \$672 per ounce, Licaros said.

Virata said that we do not need to devalue the peso to make Philippine exports competitive. Even with the new oil price increases, the prevailing inflation rate and adjustments in wages, the country's exports will remain competitive, he stressed.

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IN A TALK with newsmen, Virata also disclosed the following:

- The Philippines is entitled to draw at anytime 96 million SDR (special drawing rights), equivalent to about \$115.2 million, from the compensatory financing facility (CFF) of the International Monetary Fund.

The amount represents IMF assistance to the Philippines from the

drop in the prices of the country's major export products.

He said this is aside for the SDR 410 million standby credit granted recently by the IMF to the Philippines to help finance the \$570 million balance of payments (BOP) deficit in 1979.

• A special meeting of the Monetary Board, the CB's policy-making body, will be held this coming Tuesday to discuss the implementing guidelines on universal banking.

• The government is studying some tax measures that will improve existing tax system.

• The United States Export-Import Bank is willing to fund the additional cost of the country's first nuclear plant.

0: 4220

INCREASED EXPORTS TO U.S. FORECAST

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 1 Feb 80 p 9

[Text]

**PHILIPPINE** exports to the United States are expected to increase significantly this year as a result of a trade treaty signed by the two countries last year.

The trade agreement removed US import duties on major Philippine exports such as coconut oil, copra, mahogany, copper ore and hard cordage fiber, according to Dr. Raymond Jallow, senior vice president and chief economist of United California Bank.

This year, Jallow predicted that exports to the US would reach \$1.8 billion or an increase of about 22 percent over the previous year's export level.

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**THE BANK ECONOMIST** said however that "following the sharp run-up of many export commodity prices in 1979, the recessionary climate in 1980 should result in more restrained markets for commodities."

But he said, the recession this year will have little impact on sugar demand from food processors and soft drink manufacturers.

Sugar producers could see less competition from artificial sweeteners in the US. If US government incentives are sufficient, substantial corn sweetener capacity could be converted to the production of alcohol for gasohol," Jallow added.

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**HE NOTED** that as sugar production exceeds production this year, causing a reduction in inventories, sugar producers should continue to see a favorable price.

Jallow also projected that total trade between the United States and the Philippines would reach \$3.6 billion. This is more than double the amount of trade between the two countries five years ago.

## PHILIPPINES

### ATLAS STARTS PRODUCING GOLD

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 6 Feb 80 p 10

[Text] Atlas Consolidated Mining and Development Corp. is now producing gold from its new mine in Masbate, the mining firm disclosed yesterday.

The first batch of gold bullion was poured last week and the mining firm expects to process 90,000 ounces of gold annually.

The gold mine is expected to increase Atlas Mining's annual revenues by at least P431 million based on a gold price of \$600 per ounce and silver price of \$35 per ounce.

The firm's gold mining project cost P170 million and was completed in 12 months.

The mining property was formerly operated as a pre-war gold mine. It is the first open pit gold mine in the Philippines. The mill employs cyanidation and the new carbon-in-pulp gold recovery process with a design capacity of 3,500 MT of ore per day. The carbon-in-pulp process uses domestic coconut charcoal instead of imported zinc dust used in the conventional gold recovery process.

This process was selected by Atlas due to its low energy consumption as well as lower operating and capital cost.

The early completion of the project at a cost of \$6,000 per short ton of daily milling capacity was partly attributed to the acquisition by Atlas of the equipment and machineries of the former Phil. Iron Mines in Camarines Norte. The project enjoys investment incentives from the Board of Investments and the Bureau of Mines. These incentives are in the form of tax reductions.

Atlas Consolidated Mining is the largest copper producer in the Far East. It is the largest producer of silver in the Philippines. Atlas Mining said it has scheduled for 1980 the exploration and development of two additional gold properties, one in Tambis, Surigao and another in Surigao City, both in Mindanao.

## PHILIPPINES

### ABACA EXPORT EXPECTED TO EXCEED \$50 MILLION FOR 1979

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 5 Feb 80 p 16

[Text] The Abaca Industry Development Authority (AIDA) reported yesterday that export earnings from abaca and abaca manufactures for 1979 could exceed \$50 million, representing a growth rate of over 35 percent over 1978 levels.

AIDA Administrator Caesar Lanuza said that the export figures have not been finalized but based on export earnings of \$46.5 million for the first ten months of 1979, total dollar revenues for 1979 are expected to exceed \$50 million.

Lanuza also reported the following accomplishments of the AIDA during the past year:

--The Philippine proposal for an increase in the ceiling price of abaca in the world market by 25 percent has been approved by the Food and Agriculture Organization.

--AIDA spurred growth in demand in abaca by encouraging old and traditional markets to expand consumption of fibers from the Philippines, opening new markets for lower grade fibers and pulp through an aggressive market development campaign in the United States and Europe.

--Stimulated increased production efficiency through an extensive extension program including the establishment of seven demo farms, and a rehabilitation program for inefficient plantations.

CSO: 4220

**INVESTMENT CURB LIFTED TO SPUR EXPANSION**

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 13 Feb 80 p 11

[Article by George T. Nervez]

[Text] Regulations on investments in 29 industries which had been considered overcrowded were removed yesterday by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), in a move to spur major expansion in production for the domestic and export markets.

The move, actually a deregulation of the 29 investment areas, is also intended to encourage open and more free-wheeling competition.

Economic Planning Minister Gerardo P. Sicat, who announced the major policy change, said the move would ultimately lead to a stabilization of prices as more goods are produced by a larger number and more efficient enterprises.

Removed from the overcrowded list were the following industries: household refrigerator and freezer manufacturing; room air conditions; radios, phonographs and radio-phonos; electric fan; electric/gas range and household oven; electric and gas stove.

Lead acid storage batteries; automotive assembly; truck assembly; four-wheel tractor assembly; cement; G.I. sheets; steel bars (bar mills); tinplates; steel pipes and tubes; meat processing, flour milling, tin can manufacturing, and soft drinks.

Still under review for possible removal from the list are non-integrated paper plants, pencil manufacturing, sewing machines, paints and varnishes, printing ink, leather tanning, fluorescent ballasts and light bulbs.

The delisting of the 29 industries means that new companies can now set up new mills of factories in these investment areas.

The listing of industries considered overcrowded was begun more than 10 years ago as a way to prevent overexpansion in some areas of investment.



Those included in the list enjoyed some form of government protection because they could avail themselves of credit priority and government guarantees on their foreign loans. This meant that private companies who wanted to invest in an area declared overcrowded had to raise financing completely on its own without government guarantees on its loans.

The regulations spawned by the listing of overcrowded industries had curtailed even legitimate expansion for exports, Sicat said.

He added that the strategy also brought about unwarranted protection so that many companies included in the list have become inefficient and did not have enough incentive to tap other markets.

Sicat said that among the guidelines used delisting industries are the following.

Delisting industries producing a number of related products using common machinery and equipment. When the determination of an industry capacity and capacity utilization becomes difficult, the evaluation should be made in favor or non-inclusion/deletion of the industry.

Industries where the greater part of the total capacity of the industry (say, 80 percent) is accounted for by a few firms (say, 20 percent of the total number).

Delisting is necessary when a number of firms are operating beyond 80 or 85 percent of their capacity utilization, indicating that the low capacity of the other firms may be due to technical obsolescence or poor operating efficiency.

Industries clearly identified as export-oriented, and those whose export performance ratio is equal to or exceeds 25 percent of production.

The NEDA favored delisting in the case of firms willing to commit to export an amount equivalent to the foreign exchange cost of the project over a period of five years, and to set up additional capacity.

CSO: 4220

INVESTMENT BOARD APPROVES CONTAINER PRODUCTION PROJECT

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 5 Feb 80 p 16

[Article by Rosario A. Liquicia]

[Text]

THE BOARD of Investments (BOI) has approved the application for incentives of CFC Corp. for its glass container manufacturing project. The P116.98 million project was approved under the export incentives act.

According to the BOI, the plant, which is proposed to be put up in Batangas, will have a capacity of 81,650 metric tons of glass containers a year.

A portion of the glass production will be utilized by CFC Corp. for food preparations, distilled spirits and other product lines the company may introduce in the future.

The rest, however, will be exported, the BOI said.

MARKETING of the products will be handled by the overseas trading offices established by Universal Robina Corp. (URC), a

sister-company.

The manufacturing activity is expected to generate employment for about 400 workers. Export earnings from the project are estimated to reach \$48 million over a five-year period, the BOI said.

Principal officers of the company include Wilfredo Tecson, chairman of the board, and John Gokongwei, president.

...

THE INVESTMENTS body also approved the export production of synthetic ropes and twines by Inter-Resin Industrial Corp. Approved capacity for the project is 105,000 kgs. of ropes per year, and 60,000 kgs. of twines per year.

Among the firm's major markets are Hongkong, Taiwan and Japan.

The company projects to earn \$592,000 from exports over a three-year period.

REYNOLDS, GOVERNMENT APPROVE ALUMINUM PROJECT

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 9 Feb 80 p 9

[Article by Rosario A. Liquicia]

[Text]

**THE GOVERNMENT** has agreed to put up 50 percent equity in the proposed aluminum smelter project with the remaining 50 percent to be taken by Reynolds Co. of the United States, Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin disclosed yesterday.

The contract for the \$400 million joint venture project is expected to be finalized and signed "within the next few weeks."

The smelter will have a capacity of 70,000 tons per year, which may be increased to 140,000 tons per year, Ongpin said.

The industry minister who is also BOI chairman said the details of the tie-up will be threshed out when J. Louis Reynolds, chairman of Reynolds Metals, the third largest aluminum company in the world, arrives in Manila on Feb. 16.

...

**THE ALUMINUM** smelter is among the 11 major industrial projects of the government. Its establishment (aluminum plant), together with that of the copper smelter and the phosphatic fertilizer project, is expected within the next three years.

The establishment of the aluminum project by the Reynolds group has been in the planning board since the early 1970s. It was only last year, however, that the government and the American company began re-negotiating an earlier joint venture agreement to put up the plant.

According to Ongpin, the government is now evaluating another possible site for the aluminum smelter. He said Northern Mindanao is being considered an alternative site for the project.

Earlier, it was announced that the aluminum smelter will be located in Isabel, Leyte, the site of the copper smelter and the phosphatic fertilizer plant.

...

**THE THREE** major projects will require investments amounting to \$1 billion. The copper smelter to be operated by the Philippine Associated Smelting and Refining Corp. (PASAR), and to be constructed by the Marubeni group of Japan will cost \$250 million.

The phosphatic fertilizer plant on the other hand, will cost about \$330 million.

ONGPIN ASSURES AID TO LOCAL TIN MAKERS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 21 Feb 80 p 11

[Text]

INDUSTRY Minister Roberto V. Ongpin said yesterday the government will provide assistance to local tin can manufacturers to make them competitive with foreign firms which want to put up manufacturing plants in the country.

Ongpin, however, did not spell out specific measures the government will take "since these are still being studied" but he said that the government's support will definitely not include barring foreign companies from entering the industry.

Local tin can manufacturers sought Tuesday government assistance to save the industry from possible collapse.

The Tin Can Manufacturers Association of the Philippines (TCMAP) told President Marcos that the entry of foreign companies into the industry

threatens the survival of local tin can makers.

Tin can manufacturing has been deleted from the list of overcrowded industries, enabling new local and foreign investors to enter the industry.

ON THE industry's request to be allowed to import raw materials duty-free by putting up a bonded manufacturing warehouse facility, Ongpin said this is one of the several measures the government is considering to assist the industry.

Local tin can makers claim that they can improve the quality of their products if they can import raw material requirements.

At present, their requirements are supplied by Elizalde Steel Consolidated (Eliscon) which produces the tin mill black plates (TMBP) which are the basic material for tin cans. --Rosario A. Liquicia

CSO: 4220

# HIGHER EXPORT DUTY ON ABACA CONSIDERED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 7 Feb 80 pp 1, 11

[Article by Rosario A. Liquicia]

[Text]

**THE GOVERNMENT** plan to impose a higher export duty on abaca fibers will be discussed by the Abaca Industry Development Authority (AIDA) with abaca exporters.

Increasing the export duty on abaca fibers from four percent to 10 percent is one of the several measures being planned by the government to check the unabated exportation of abaca fibers, resulting in a shortage of raw materials for local abaca processors.

The issue, according to AIDA Administrator Caesar Lanuza, will be among the topics lined up for discussion during the two-day Second Consultative Conference of the abaca industry which opens today at the Manila Midtown Ramada Hotel.

Lanuza said the conference which will be attended by abaca producers, traders,

manufacturers and processors, and government authorities will be the proper forum to discuss the state of the industry, and come up with mutually acceptable solutions to problems plaguing the business.

**THE CONFERENCE** will also seek to evolve measures and policies to further promote the development of the hemp industry in the 1980s, Lanuza said.

Among the topics to be discussed are the following:

The need to assure Filipino processors of continued supply of raw materials through mutually acceptable mechanisms.

The need for solutions towards price stabilization of fiber to avoid erratic price fluctuations.

The need to ensure maximum economic rewards for abaca farmers.

**AIDA DRAWS UP ABACA EXPORT PLAN**

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 9 Feb 80 p 9

[Text] The government has drawn up a five-year (1981-85) export development program for the abaca industry to support its growth as an export industry through market expansion and the development of new products.

According to the Abaca Industry Development Authority (AIDA), the program will not only promote abaca exports but also push for maximum use of land resources and increased production capabilities to provide adequate fiber supply to the manufacturing sector and the export market.

The export program, which was presented yesterday at the opening of the two-day consultative conference, projects that in the next five years, export earnings from abaca fiber and abaca manufactures will increase from \$65.9 million in 1980 to \$137 million in 1985.

Philippine abaca exports consist of the traditional abaca fiber exports and the non-traditional manufactures. The total value of these exports increased from \$36 million in 1975 to \$55.8 million last year, although fluctuations occurred within the period, according to the AIDA.

Abaca export are shipped to the United States, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom.

During the past five years, manufactures contributed a much larger share in total value over raw or unmanufactured fiber. Among the manufactures, fibercrafts, fabrics and burlaps accounted for more than half of the total manufactures exported in the years 1975-76.

However, from 1977 to 1979, the AIDA noted, the biggest share was contributed by cordage, cables, ropes and twines. The other manufactures included pulp, yarns and threads.

The AIDA also envisions the establishment of new manufacturing factories for processing of abaca into finished products. These new firms will include cordage and pulping firms, small and medium-scale fibercraft ventures, and a base for sacks manufacture.



GASOHOL PROGRAM GETS 10 MILLION

Manila PHILIPPINES SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 17 Feb 80 p 1

[Text]

**PRESIDENT MARCOS** ordered yesterday the release of P10 million to the Philippine National Oil Company to accelerate the alcogas (combination of alcohol and gasoline) program of the government.

In his directive, contained in Letter of Instructions No. 983, the President said that the amount will be used for the installation of the dehydration facility in the Victorias Milling Company needed to process alcohol to the desired quality and for storage and blending facilities.

...

**THE GOVERNMENT** initiated the alcogas program in the middle of last year to reduce the country's dependence on imported crude oil.

Pursuant to this program, the President directed the Philippine Sugar Commission headed by former Ambassador Robert S. Benedicto to

enter into a lease contract with Victorias Milling Company for the use of its distillery in the production of alcohol for blending into alcogas.

The existing distilleries of Victorias are geared only towards producing hydrous alcohol, which is incompatible for blending with gasoline.

Because of this, there is need for the installation of a dehydration facility to process the desired quality of alcohol.

CSO: 4220

# NEW PALAWAN WELL DRILLING PLANS REPORTED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 5 Feb 80 p 16

[Text]

A SECOND exploratory well will be drilled this month in service contract area No. 13 offshore northwest Palawan, it was learned yesterday.

Pecten International, the drilling operator, will use the drillship Wodeca which is scheduled to arrive from Singapore on February 15. Tentative spud-in date is February 22.

The local partners of Pecten are First Philippine Holdings, Basic Petroleum, Landoll, Anglo-Philippines Oil and Oriental Petroleum.

The service contract area covering

22,114 hectares lies adjacent to the Nido oil production site. Amoco, the original service operator, drilled the first well - Buayan No. 1 - towards the end of 1975 and abandoned it at a depth of about 7,000 feet. The well was re-entered and deepened in 1978 and was found dry at 10,500 feet.

...

MEANWHILE, the energy ministry yesterday reported that Cities Service's confirmatory drilling in the Matinloc 2 well had resumed after setting the 20-inch casing. As of yesterday morning, drilling was at a depth of 2,403 feet, an advance of

671 feet since Friday.

Other drilling developments:

• Amoco Catalist No. 2 - Drilling out of excess cement inside the 7-inch liner casing continued during the weekend and drilling through the rock formation below the casing was expected to be resumed shortly. The well depth stood at 13,883 feet.

• Phillips Tuboan No. 1 - Drilling through the weekend reached 4,912 feet, an advance of 767 feet since Friday. Preparations were underway to set the 13-3/8-inch casing to prevent the borehole from caving in.

CSO: 4220

OIL PRICES DIP SHARPLY

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 7 Feb 80 p 9

[Article by Joy de los Reyes]

[Text] Oil stocks suffered yesterday the worst one-day decline in prices in the last 10 years following reports of a drop in the daily output of the Nido oil complex.

Oriental Petroleum, the biggest participant in the Nido consortium, with a 37.23 percent share of net proceeds, was hardest hit on unabated selling from the time the exchange opened at 9 a.m. until closing time.

From yesterday's close of P.093 per share, Oriental A opened at P.092 and declined continuously to a close of P.067.

The three other Filipino partners in Nido also went through steep declines: Basic Petroleum by P.005 from yesterday's close of P.036, Landoil by P.005 from P.0125 and Philippine Overseas by P.009 from P.053.

Analysts attributed the lower losses of the three issues to the present confirmatory drilling being undertaken by City Service in the Matinloc area where the three local oil firms have bigger interests.

The losses of the four oil leaders pulled down the oil average to 3.798, a drop of .783, the biggest single day decline in the average since December 1969, according to the Manila Stock Exchange.

On the Manila trading floor yesterday, massive unloadings by three brokerage houses overwhelmed interested buyers.

Half-hearted buying support surfaced at the P 081-P0.82 level in mid-session, but another wave of selling orders swamped the post. When prices hit below P.075; panic-selling erupted.

However, only about 190 million shares of Oriental changed hands, a small volume when compared to the transactions during the oil boom in 1976.

"There was simply no buyer," was the curt explanation of a broker who was active in placing bulk of the sell orders.

Only the firm performance of commercial-industrial and mining favorites saved the market from a total setback, brokers noted.

The volume of transactions stood at 1,142,751,147 shares, up by 250.61 percent, worth 64,981,618.75 up by 268.26 percent. The sectoral turnover follows: CI--206,422 shares, down by 95.25 percent, worth P606,787,50, down by 58.51 percent, Mining--208,489,725 shares, up by 42.33 percent, worth P31,539,066.25, up by 199.08 percent; and, Oil--934,055,000 shares, up by 433.45 percent, worth P32,825,765, up by 482.43 percent.

Meanwhile, the MSE reported that after successfully computerizing its daily transactions, it is now engaged in establishing a computerized data bank.

When completed, company reports, daily trading statistics and the transactions of member-brokers would be instantaneously available from computer displays on the trading floor.

CSO: 4220

# ONE OF FOUR NIDO WELLS DRIES UP

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 7 Feb 80 p 9

[Article by Samuel V. Senoren]

[Text]

**OIL PRODUCTION** at the Nido complex has dropped by almost 50 percent — from rated output of 40,000 barrels per day to only 21,300 barrels per day — as a result of a shutdown of one of five production wells.

Philippine Cities Service (Citco) plugged Nido A-1 (original South Nido discovery well) because the well flowed a high percentage of water in crude production.

(See related story on Page 11).

Citco said Nido A-1 will be out of commission for at least three months while its oil experts ponder ways to restore output to its previous level.

**ACCORDING** to Citco officials, the presence of a high percentage of water in Nido A-1 crude indicates that the capacity of the reefal rock to flow oil has not been efficient as initially predicted.

Otherwise, Citco officials assured, the total amount of oil in the reservoir remains essentially the same as originally calculated.

The Nido reservoir is composed of porous rocks from which oil flows to the production wells. Oil experts explained that if extraction is done at a rate faster than the oil's ability

to flow, water mixes with crude under pressure.

As a result, Nido will now have to determine the ideal flow rate from the five production wells.

**INDUSTRY SOURCES** said however that Citco may restore production levels to 40,000 barrels per day by putting Nido IX-1 into production. Nido IX-1 is only 1.8 kilometers from the production platform and an underwater piping system connecting it to the four other wells may just boost Nido production again.

If this option is taken, Citco will have to use *Ocean Prospector*, a newly-hired drillship replacing the jack-up rig *Hon Tappmeyer* which is now winding up operations at Matinloc 2.

*Ocean Prospector* however, isn't due until April this year.

...

**MEANWHILE**, the Philippine National Oil C. (PNOC) clarified an earlier *Express* story on Nido oil prices.

PNOC said the Nido crude price was raised to \$25.40 effective February 1. Prior to that, Nido crude was priced at \$23.27 per barrel up from \$18.27 per barrel last year.

COAL PROMISING AS FUEL ALTERNATIVE

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 16 Feb 80 p 1

[Article by Rene M. Alviar]

[Text] The Philippines will produce six million metric tons of coal by 1989, or 15 times more than this year's production target of 420,000 metric tons.

Part of the Philippines' natural wealth lies in coal and in the numbers game played by moneymen, coal has a built-in major role.

Spread over 10 years, coal production in this country will account for the equivalent of 100 million barrels of oil. Translated into current oil prices, this will mean savings of \$2.7 billion which will otherwise go to crude purchases.

As of this year, the Philippines has coal reserves of 175 million metric tons and by 1989, this figure is expected to jump to 600 million metric tons, according to the energy ministry.

To encourage coal production, the government has given priority to the private sector in exploring and developing coal deposits.

As of last year, 33 private companies were already engaged in coal mining, 13 of them in exploration and 20 already in development and production.

The most promising coal areas are in Cebu, Zamboanga del Sur and in the islands of Semirara, Batan and Polillo.

While Philippine coal is classified in the low and medium categories in heating values compared to international levels, it meets the standard for power generation in cement kilns.

The country's coal production will meet the needs of cement and industrial plants and the National Power Corporation's coal-fired power plant, and is in line with the government drive to encourage a shift from oil to coal for other plants.



This year, the NPC will operate a coal-fired power plant with 6 megawatt capacity. By 1984, it is expected to establish coal-fired plants with a total of 545 megawatts.

Under the program to convert cement plant from oil usage to coal, the Philippine National Oil Co. and the Energy Development Corp. have programmed the construction of several coal terminals for the coal storage and distribution needs of the cement industry.

A P31-million coal terminal project will be put up in Poro Point, San Fernando, La Union; South Harbor, Manila; and in Tanay, Rizal.

The PNOC-EDC will also improve its coal storage capabilities in Malangas, Zamboanga del Sur and in Naga, Cebu, where commercial coal production is expected this year.

CSO: 4220

## PLANS TO HIKE FOREST PRODUCTS EXPORTS BARED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 7 Feb 80 p 11

[Text]

**THE MINISTRY** of Natural Resources yesterday readied plans to increase exports of forest-based products, to boost the country's dollar earnings.

At the same time, Natural Resources Minister Jose Leido Jr. said the ministry would also undertake a massive project to rehabilitate the country's coral reefs.

Leido also disclosed that the ministry would improve its Project Kasarinlan and conduct an analysis of the country's copper industry.

The extensive surveys of coral resources would be made in the Quezon province, and certain areas in Ilocos, Cebu, Bohol, Leyte, Mindanao, and Panay to determine the recolonization rate and cover extension rates in the country.

\*\*\*

**LEIDO SAID** that studies will be made on the feasibility of coral transplantation.

The coral reef renewal project, on the other hand, will involve introducing additional or artificial substances (or coral flooring) to protect and conserve the coral resources for coral propagation and to maintain a steady supply of corals for its proper use by the fisheries industry.

The Project Kasarinlan is designed to assist small scale operators and manufacturers of natural resource-based products to form themselves into groups where they can make a thorough analysis of their financial and investment requirements for presentation to potential financiers and investors, Leido said.

He also said that training programs for the

proper management of such natural resources will be undertaken through cooperatives. The financial, marketing, and organizational operation needs of such cooperatives involved in the project will be adequately supported by those institutions that will be tapped for the project, Leido said.

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**THE MINISTRY**, at the same time, will also push its investment and export promotion program for the wood-based sector to encourage the flow of investment in the wood industry and promote wood-based products in other non-traditional markets, Leido said.

He said that the ministry will also undertake feasibility and market research studies for in-

terested investors. Likewise an inter-sector dialogue will be initiated as often as possible to discuss with the wood industry producers, marketers and buyers problems in their sector.

The ministry will also help in undertaking a thorough economic analysis on the country's copper industry with the

view of identifying the risks and opportunities facing the copper industry, he said.

The study aims to reduce the investment risks involved and to promote stability and development in the copper industry by the use of various statistical tools and information for the purpose of policy formulations, discussions on the trade and other economic impact of the industry, Leido said.

## PHILIPPINES

### PALM OIL VENTURE FIRMED UP

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 5 Feb 80 p 16

[Text] The National Development Co. (NDC) and Guthrie Overseas Holdings Ltd. of London will invest up to P300 million to develop 8,000 hectares of forested land in Agusan into an oil palm plantation.

The joint venture agreement was signed yesterday by Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin and Bernard Lewis, a Guthrie director.

Ongpin is NDC chairman while Lewis is also chief executive officer of the Guthrie Plantation Group in Malaysia.

NDC is to own 60 percent of the venture while Guthrie takes the remaining 40 percent.

According to Ongpin, the project is expected to be onstream in 1984 and will provide employment opportunities for at least 2,000 people.

As a labor intensive project, the venture is the first major agricultural project undertaken by firms in ASEAN countries.

It also represents the country's first major step to diversify exports.

The plantation is programmed to yield 40,000 metric tons of palm oil and at least 9,000 metric tons of palm kernel annually.

Initially, the project proponents won't put up an oil mill but will export the plantation output to Japan, the United States and Europe.

The financing for the project will be partly raised through borrowings from overseas sources. The rest will be borrowed from domestic sources.

Palm oil is a high quality vegetable oil and is a major substitute for coconut oil.

It is used in formulations for margarine and cooking fats such as vanaspati and shortening, in the manufacture of biscuits, ice cream, soap, detergents and shampoos.

Palm oil is also used as a frying fat where its low foaming and longer keeping properties stand out. It is also a good substitute in formulations of blends of hydrogenated liquid oils, marine oils and other oils and fats.

Under the NDC-Guthrie tie-up, Guthrie International Plantation Services (GIPS) will be responsible for all field operations and technical support services, training of local workers to take over from Malaysians who will be initially employed in the venture and providing plantation technology.

GIPS is currently involved in oil palm projects in Malaysia, Nigeria, Ghana, Colombia, Ecuador and Indonesia.

CSO: 4220

## COCO EXPORT INCOME UP 21 PERCENT

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 7 Feb 80 p 11

[Text]

**EXPORTED** coconut products earned for the country last January a total of \$62,075,858 posting a 21-percent increase over last year's January earnings of \$51,445,154.

The rise in export receipts was mainly traced to the prevailing favorable world market prices. The volume of coconut products shipped during the month registered a minor decline on an annual basis and this was mainly due to a drop in the export of traditional coconut products.

Non-traditional (coconut) products posted an increase in their volume export at 1,645 metric tons (MT) this month compared to last year's January figure of 894 MT.

Exports of traditional products, on the other hand, went down from last year's 95,187 MT to 93,433 MT, contributing only 98 percent of the total dollar inflows. Last year's figure of \$50,947,056 constituted 99 percent of the dollar inflows for the same period.

**PHILIPPINE** Coconut Authority chairman,

Rolando P. de la Cuesta, said the decline in traditional items and the corresponding increase in the non-traditional items indicated the country's ability to develop new products and penetrate new markets.

He added, "Western European bloc remained our principal market, contributing 50 percent of dollar inflows. The COMECON bloc, mainly the USSR, dramatically rose to second position with 30 percent contribution. Its contribution in January, 1979 was nil. The USA dropped to third position contributing only 12 percent."

Despite the bearish tone of world fats and oils market, crude coconut oil earnings improved by 24 percent or \$41,291,026 from last year's \$33,373,564.

This improvement resulted from a 26 percent rise in volume or 48,865 MT (38,910 MT), despite the fractional drop in value or 38.34¢/lb. (38.91¢/lb.)

CSO: 4220

# REVERSES IN COCO EXPORT EARNINGS FORECAST

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 21 Feb 80 p 9

[Article by Samuel V. Senoren]

[Text]

**WHILE MOST** of the country's traditional export products expect to record significant increases in foreign exchange earnings, coconut products may suffer reverses this year.

The coconut sector which used to account for as much as 40 percent of the country's export earnings may have to play down its role in the coming months.

Coconut exports are expected to register sharp declines as a direct result of a power play between the United States and the Soviet Union ... which has in turn led to the US food embargo on the Soviet Union.

**LAST YEAR**, coconut products chalked up export sales of about \$1 billion with coconut oil topping the list with sales of over \$735 million. Raw copra turned in about \$89 million. Densicated coconut recorded \$103 million, while copra meal/cake earned \$77 million.

In contrast, mineral products earned about \$600 million followed

by forest products with \$470 million, sugar and sugar products, \$230 million, and fruits and vegetables with \$230 million.

By how much coconut export sales would go down this year, nobody is certain.

But coconut exporters are already worried that the effects of the food embargo would be around much too long making recovery difficult or hardly possible in the next 10 months.

**THE FOOD** embargo has already softened prices for products with which coconut exports compete in the world market.

Oiled prices, for example, have been reduced sharply as a result of a glut in soybean supply. Such a situation would be bad for coconut oil since seed oil would then become a far cheaper substitute for coconut oil.

This was acknowledged by Finance Minister Cesar Virata who admitted that the US commodities embargo on the Soviet Union had indeed softened oiled prices.



Although the embargo hasn't yet affected Philippine export sales to the Soviet Union, the existing glut of soya beans in the world market, continues to be a threat to the competitiveness of coconut products in the world market.

CSO: 4220

COCO EXPORTS UP: EARNING OF 61 MILLION DOLLARS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 10 Feb 80 p 15

[Text]

**COCONUT** exports last month earned a total of \$60.6 million, an increase of 18.9 percent over the \$50.99 million earned during the same month in 1979, the United Coconut Association of the Philippines (UCAP) Inc., said yesterday.

The export volume reached 99,394 metric tons (in copra terms), an increase of 24.6 percent over the year ago shipments of 79,768 metric tons, the UCAP said.

Coconut oil remains the top dollar earner from shipments of 51,405 tons (43,570 m.t. in 1979) worth \$43,480,106 (\$37,385,777). The volume represents 83.4 percent of total shipments.

Copra exports rose by 233.3 percent from 3,000 tons last year to 10,000 tons this year. This corresponds to a

183.3 percent improvement in value from \$1,765,000 in 1978 to \$5,000,000.

Dedicated coconut export volume slightly declined to 5,381 tons (5,390 m.t.). However, value improved to \$7,112,402 (\$5,463,200) or by 30.2 percent.

Copra meal/cake pellets suffered a decrease in volume traded to 22,098 tons or 45.8 percent from 40,784 tons shipped last year. Value was also down by 40.0 percent at \$3,406,817 (\$5,677,070).

Prices of all products improved with the exception of copra and coconut oil which were traded at \$500/mt FOB (\$588.33/mt) and \$845.83/mt FOB (\$858.06/mt), respectively. Dedicated coconut was traded at an average of \$1,321.89/mt FOB (\$1,013.58/mt), copra

meal/cake pellets at \$154.17/mt FOB (\$139.19/mt), coconut shell charcoal at \$183.13/mt FOB (\$141.11/mt) and activated carbon, at \$1,229.93/mt FOB (\$830.23/mt).

Non-traditional products such as coconut shell charcoal and activated carbon increased in volume by 69.6 percent and 64.3 percent respectively, and in value by 120.1 percent and 143.3 percent respectively on 3,796 tons coco shell charcoal and 754 tons activated carbon shipments.

**'EXPRESS' DISCUSSES VARIOUS SUGAR FACTS**

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 4 Feb 80 p 18

[Text]

Area devoted to sugar cane in the last five crop years: 450,000 to 580,000 hectares

Number of sugar cane farms: 34,116

Average farm size harvested:

13.06 hectares

Average farm size harvested by 88 percent of farmers: 5.8 hectares

Number and total normal rated capacity of operating sugar factories: 42 factories with total capacity of 187,000 tonnes of cane per 24 hours

Production capacity of 42 operating factories: 3.7 million tonnes, raw value (mtrv), annually

Production record: 2,974 million mtrv obtained in 1975-1976 with 38 operating factories

Production in crop year 1978-1979: 2,369 million mtrv, or 64 percent of existing capacity

Number of people employed in the industry, 1978-1979: 580,000

Number of people directly and indirectly dependent on the industry, 1978-1979: 5.2 million, or 11 percent of the total population

Average annual exports, 1973-1977: 1,637,145 mtrv. The Philippines is the world's fourth largest net exporter of sugar

Export record: 2,574,825 mtrv, obtained in 1977

Quotas under the 1977 International Sugar Agreement: Basic Export Tonnage of 1.4 million mtrv, of which annual quotas in effect for 1978 and 1979 were 1.141 million mtrv.

Sugar warehouse capacity: 2.3 million tonnes

Bulk terminals and loading installations: three bulk terminals located at Guimaras Island, Batangas Bay and Palupendan with a combined storage capacity of 145,500 tonnes, each capable of outloading at the rate of 1,000

tonnes per-hour. Three vessels of 20,000 tonnes each could be inloaded and turned around in less than one day. Facilities also exist for offshore loading of ocean-going vessels at four sub-ports

Sugar refineries: Until 1978, there were six refineries with aggregate daily capacity of 36,370 50-kilogram bags of refined sugar. Owing to an inadequate supply of raw sugar, only three of these refineries have been able to operate regularly, with refined sugar output in the range of 550,000 to 600,000 tonnes, just enough to meet domestic consumption requirements. The establishment of three additional refineries in 1979 as ancillary plants to existing mills, in areas where there are other mills which could also supply raw sugar supplies, will enable the Philippines to export refined sugar beginning in 1980. These three sugar refineries have capacities of 10,000 50-kilogram bags of refined sugar each

Total estimated investments in the sugar industry: US\$1.4 billion

## PHILIPPINES

### GOVERNMENT BOOSTS LOCAL COTTON PRODUCTION

Manila PHILIPPINES SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 3 Feb 80 p 15

[Article by Jake Espino]

[Text] The fledgling cotton industry holds a great promise in improving further the country's overall agricultural output and in saving millions of dollars used in importing raw materials for local textile mills.

This awareness prompted the government to shift to high gear the expanded cotton development program by increasing the current area planted to cotton from 7,082 hectares to 30,000 hectares in the next two years.

This move is in step with the program of Agriculture Minister Arturo Tanco Jr. to increase agricultural production and at the same time push cotton as second cash crop to boost the farmers' income. Farmers cultivating at least two hectares could earn P2,000 per hectare.

Spearheading the move to make the country self-sufficient in cotton is the Philippine Cotton Corporation, a government-controlled firm headed by Patricio Lim.

To enable the Philcotton to attain the objectives for which it was created seven years ago, President Marcos has issued Presidential Decree No 1083, increasing the corporation's authorized capital from P 20 million to P 100 million.

Of this amount, P70 million will be subscribed and paid by the government and the remaining P30 million for subscription to government-owned or controlled corporations.

Moreover, the amended decree scrapped the 60-40 ownership ratio to allow private investment only to the extent that it may be able to invest.

Due to the huge government resources made available to the cotton industry, various experiments and researches, Filipino scientists have developed a strain of cotton that produces about twice as much and 30 days earlier, than the best American strain.

This American strain called "Deltaphine 16" which is presently used for commercial production in the Philippines produces 1,500 kilograms fiber per hectare over a period of 150 days.

Ranged against the American strain, the new Philippine variety can produce 2,800 kilograms per hectare in 120 days.

If the government has placed its heart into cotton production, it is due to the crucial role the cotton industry plays in the national economy.

Records show that for decades, the country has been wholly dependent on imported raw cotton for local textile mills because the average yearly cotton production from 1955 to 1967 totalled only 919.1 metric tons.

This figure represents only .5 percent of the yearly requirements of about 30 textile mills.

To meet the raw material requirements of the textile industry, the Philippines imports yearly about 165,000 bales of raw cotton valued at 87 million US dollars from the United States. (PNA)

CSO: 4220

## BRIEFS

**COPPER EXPORTS REPORTED**--Philex Mining Corp. reported yesterday that it shipped last January 10,800 wet metric tons of copper concentrates worth P104,238,725. In the same month, its production of copper and by-products were valued at P83,534,250. Its concentrate output during the month totalled 7,479 dry metric (DMT) averaging 24 percent copper, 38 grams/DMT gold and 48 grams/DMT silver. Philex said its output for January was affected by power loss due to NPC (National Power Corp.) brownouts. [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 19 Feb 80 p 15]

**AUSTRIAN FIRMS WIN CONTRACTS**--Two Austrian firms have bagged multi-million peso contracts in the country involving the supply of energy-related and mining equipment; technical services to two local companies] Simmering-Graz-Pauker wrapped up recently a deal with the Visayan Electric Co. (VECO) calling for the financing and supply of equipment on a turn-key basis to VECO's proposed 55-megawatt coal-fired thermal power plant in Argao, Cebu. The other Austrian firm, Austro-mineral Ges.m.b.h., signed a \$4-million contract with Luvimin Mining Corp., a sister company of VECO, for the preparation of a feasibility study, supply of equipment and exploration-development work on the Argao coal mines, also in Cebu. VECO, which holds the franchise for the installation, operation and maintenance of a power system in the central eastern part of Cebu, claims that its thermal plant would result to a foreign exchange saving of \$15 million a year. The coal which Luvimin will produce will be used to power the VECO power plant. [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 19 Feb 80 p 15]

**NIDO OIL SHUTDOWN CONFIRMED**--The NIDO oil complex off Northwest Palawan will temporarily stop production in March so that repairs could be made on the single buoy mooring system (SBMS) which has been in service for nearly a year. Confirming an EXPRESS story last Saturday, Philippines Cities Service (CITCO) said the remaining four Nido wells will be plugged from March 20 to 25 so that it could reassess the extent of the Nido reservoir. The shutdown will mean a revenue loss of about \$400,000 during the period. Citco will replace the SBMS with a calm-type buoy so that production could resume immediately. The SBMS links the production platform to the floating storage tanker. The pipelines from the platform pass through the SBMS before converging in the tanker. Citco said the main bearing of the SBMS



has deteriorated and needs to be replaced. Repairs are expected to be undertaken at a shipyard either in Batangas or in Bataan. According to Citco the temporary closure of the wells will also enable the service contractor to analyze and re-evaluate the production pressure data gathered during the first year of production. Citco technicians will be assisted by Pertamina petroleum engineers who have been asked by the ministry of energy to help in the evaluation process. The petroleum experts will determine the ideal flow rate for the Nido wells. Energy officials said the Nido structure is similar to that in an oil-producing area in Indonesia's Irian Jaya region. Early this month, Citco plugged one of Nido's major wells when a large amount of water seeped into the well. The shutdown of Nido A-1 reduced oil production by almost 50 percent from a rated output of 40,000 barrels per day. The temporary closure of the Nido wells, Citco said, is expected to stabilize the bottomhole pressure of the reservoir. This normally results in a more improved and efficient production performance once the wells are reopened. [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 19 Feb 80 p 16]

**PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZER PLANT**—The Philippine Government is reported to be firming up the joint venture agreement with Agrico of the United States for the establishment of the country's phosphatic fertilizer plant in Leyte. According to sources, the two are in the final stages of negotiations. Agrico is proposing to take equity of about 25 percent in the \$340-million fertilizer project which will be put up adjacent to the copper smelter. The government was earlier reported to be talking with another big fertilizer firm, International Minerals and Chemicals Corp. of Canada, which was also interested in taking equity in the project. Latest reports, however, indicate that Agrico will most likely be the government's partner in the undertaking. Should the issue of ownership of the project be resolved, the project is expected to be up for bidding. Engineering companies that bid for the copper smelter project are also expected to bid for the fertilizer project. [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 5 Feb 80 p 16]

**CADLAO OILFIELD PRODUCTION**—The Cadlao offshore oilfield operated by the Amoco-led consortium near the far southwestern island of Palawan will be brought into production with an initial 15,000 barrels per day flow rate by the fourth quarter of this year, a spokesman for the consortium said. Consortium member Trans-Asia Oil and Mineral Development Corp. president Oscar Hilado told stockholders that production would not be later than January next year, a company statement said. It was estimated that production rate would rise to 20,000 barrels daily after the first six months, he said. The Cadlao oilfield is located about 20 miles north of the Nido oilfield, now producing around 40,000 barrels per day, or 15 percent of domestic requirements based on 1978 consumption, industry sources said. (Reuter) [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 1 Feb 80 p 9]

# GARRISON COMMAND HANDLING OF KAOHSIUNG INCIDENT

## Rioters Arrested

OW201455 Taipei CNA in English 1427 GMT 20 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Taipei, Feb 20 (CNA)--The Taiwan Garrison Command announced Wednesday that 37 of the 45 suspects arrested in connection with the Dec 10 Kaohsiung riot will be referred to the civilian court for handling because recently completed investigations by the command have failed to turn evidence to prove that they were involved in sedition.

A military tribunal of the command, however, has begun prosecution against the eight others on charges of sedition. A bill of indictment released by the military prosecutor of the command said they committed the crime of sedition by subverting the government.

Noting that since their arrests, the defendants "have admitted their mistakes and shown repentance," the prosecutor said, "It is therefore requested that commutation of their sentences be considered to show leniency."

The eight being prosecuted are Huang Hsin-chieh, 52, a member of the legislative yuan and publisher of FORMOSA magazine; Shih Ming-teh, 39, general manager of FORMOSA magazine; Yao Chia-wen, 42, a lawyer and concurrently circulation controller and chairman of the FORMOSA magazine foundation; Chang Chung-hung, 42, member of the Taiwan Provincial Assembly and chief editor of FORMOSA magazine; Lin Yi-hsiung, 39, member of the Taiwan Provincial Assembly and circulation controller of FORMOSA magazine; Lin Hung-hsuan, 38 executive of the Kaohsiung office of FORMOSA magazine; Lu Hsiu-lien, 36, deputy director of FORMOSA magazine, and Chen Chu, 30, deputy director of the Kaohsiung office of FORMOSA magazine.

Copies of the bill of indictment have been sent to each of the defendants so that they may select their own lawyers to defend their cases.

The command said investigation was still going on regarding eight others being held in custody for providing cover for Shih Ming-teh when he was at large after the Kaohsiung riot. The eight will be handled in a separate case at a later date.

## Ringleaders To Be Tried

OW220351 Taipei CNA in English 0231 GMT 22 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Taipei, Feb 22 (CNA)--The Taiwan Garrison Command said Thursday that the eight ringleaders indicted on sedition charges in connection with the Kaohsiung riot on Dec. 10 will be tried publicly by a military tribunal. Maj. Gen. Hsu Mei-lin, spokesman for the command, said that preparation for the trial will begin after a period of seven days upon delivery of the bill of indictment to each accused. The exact time will be determined by the completion of the proceedings of investigation into the case.

As Huang Hsin-chieh, one of the eight ringleaders, is a legislator, the trial will be conducted by a superior trial court, which will consist of five judges jointly sitting in trial with one of them performing the functions of a presiding judge. The superior trial court, according to Article 26 of the Military Trial Law of the Republic of China, shall be organized by the Ministry of National Defense. However, a higher military trial organization duly authorized may also organize the same, the spokesman said. [sentence as received]

Each accused, upon being prosecuted, has the right to choose his own advocate. The military tribunal, for protection of the accused, may independently choose an advocate for him, General Hsu said.

All the defendants under custody have been living in adequate quarters and well-treated with food and medical care. Food, clothing, books and mail from their homes have all been delivered to the detainees, he said. General Hsu categorically denied as groundless that Shih Ming-teh, a leading character of the riot case, was executed, and Lin Yi-hsiung, another accused, has been tortured, saying, "The open trial will prove that they are groundless rumors."

The trial will be conducted in public. However, the seating capacity of the military court room is limited to 120 persons, of which 60 will be reserved for the press from home and abroad and the remaining 60 will be reserved for the dependents of the defendants, General Hsu said. The military spokesman assured the public that the trial will be just and fair. According to the military trial law, the investigation, indictment and trial of the accused and the enforcement of the judgment are all conducted under the due process of law so as to protect the basic rights of the defendants.

The application of the martial law to try civilians is limited to sedition offenses, which, if tried by a civilian court, will apply the statute for punishment of crimes of sedition which is a special law of the criminal code with priority in applicability, General Hsu said.

CSO: 4220

## THAILAND

### PROPOSAL MADE TO USE VOLUNTEERS IN SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 4 Jan 80 pp 1, 12

[Article: "It Has Been Proposed That Regional Security Volunteers Be Trained to Take Over the Duties of the Army"]

[Text] The Department of Provincial Administration has proposed improving the Regional Security Volunteers training program so the volunteers can completely take over the army's responsibility of maintaining internal security so that it can give full attention to defending the country from outside aggression.

The Department of Provincial Administration of the Ministry of Interior has prepared a proposal to improve the training given to the Regional Security Volunteers so this group can take over the army's tasks of suppressing terrorists and maintaining internal security and have the same level of efficiency and the same capabilities as the army in all respects. This was disclosed by Mr Damrong Sunthornsaratun, the director-general of the Department of Provincial Administration. He further disclosed that in order to carry out things in accord with this program, various laws will have to be amended in various respects in order to be able to assign rights and duties to the Regional Security Volunteers in accord with the real situation and the goals of the program.

Mr Damrong stated that, since the beginning, the government has made laws stipulating the limits of the duties of the Regional Security Volunteers and the purpose of training these volunteers, the purpose being to form a unit that can support military activities in defense and communist suppression operations. But it appears that, at present, the performance capabilities of some Regional Security Volunteers are equal to those of the army, that is, they are

capable of attacking the bases of the terrorists and destroying them. Thus, it seems that this program should be improved so that [these forces] can be used in more cases.

The director-general of the Department of Provincial Administration further stated that the laws that must be changed concern rights, duties, limits of operations, promotions, special allowances, salaries and use of weapons by the people who have been through the training sessions and who have been assigned duties. These various programs, with the goals mentioned above, have been approved by General Prem Tinsulanon in his position as head of the Internal Security Operations Command. But things must be carried out by stages. The programs must first be submitted to the Ministry of Interior and then to the cabinet for approval.

11943

CSO: 4207



## THAILAND

### COMMUNIST SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS ACHIEVE GOOD RESULTS

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 7 Jan 80 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Last Year's Terrorist Suppression Operations Achieved Satisfactory Results. The Supreme Commander Criticizes Government Public Relations for Being Ineffective"]

[Text] The supreme commander and the Internal Security Operations Command (I.S.O.C.) have stated that terrorist suppression operations last year achieved satisfactory results but they admitted that the public relations activities of the government had not achieved any results, like a baby with a finger in its mouth. As for the situation outside the country, they warned people to beware of the propaganda; the army is still more than a match for the opposing foreign groups.

Lieutenant General Som Khattaphan, the director of the Information Center, Office of the Supreme Commander, gave the newspaper SIAM RAT his views about the terrorist situation last year. He said that more results were achieved because more terrorists surrendered while army and government losses declined. Those who destroy government installations, commit acts of sabotage and kidnap people are more often just people who say they are [communist] terrorists and so we should not refer to them as terrorists because this will give these people more prestige. "The ideal of the terrorists is to change the government but these common robbers do not have any ideals. They only want money and, therefore, they conceal their activities in this way."

Asked about the attack on government public relations as being like a child, Lieutenant General Som admitted that he agreed with the criticism and felt public relations must be improved so that it is more modern. Because, public relations must try to persuade the people and not confuse them. "We are below [standard] at present. The people are confused. We are



behind the times, really outdated. We must overtake the people in order to lead them and put them on the right track. Thus, when programs are turned on they will not be immediately turned off. To do this, we must become a little more up to date."

As for the situation outside the country, the director of the Information Center stated that neighboring countries are presently engaged in a war. As for this situation, he feels that we have the advantage because we have had a chance to prepare. He asked that the people in the country be in good spirits and not believe the false propaganda that they disseminate. "We are fully prepared to defend democracy. We have adequate manpower and a navy, army, airforce and various volunteers that are ready to take up arms and carry out operations immediately."

Colonel Bancha Thongloi, the public relations officer for the I.S.O.C. gave his opinion to SIAM RAT concerning the terrorist situation last year. He stated that more results had been achieved because the government used political means and greater numbers surrendered. As for military clashes and losses, there were losses on both sides. This was natural. "Our soldiers achieved great results. We were able to keep the situation from becoming worse and in some places we were able to greatly expand the area of government control."

11943

CSO: 4207

## THAILAND

### REPORT THAT ARMY WILL END TERRORIST SUPPRESSION WORK DENIED

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 7 Jan 80 pp 1, 12

[Article: "A Denial of the Report That the "Army Will End Its Terrorist Suppression Activities" and Turn Them Over to the Regional Security Volunteers and the Thai Volunteers for National Defense"]

[Text] The director-general of the Department of Provincial Administration has denied a report that the army will end its terrorist suppression activities. The Regional Security Volunteers and the Thai Volunteers for National Defense will take over these duties in areas where the situation is not dangerous but the army will continue to provide help in areas where there is fighting.

Mr Damrong Sunthornsaratun, the director-general of the Department of Provincial Administration, told the newspaper SIAM RAT that the goal of the program to improve the training and performance of the Regional Security Volunteers and the Thai Volunteers for National Defense is not to have these two groups completely take over the duty of suppressing the communist terrorists in place of the army. The army will continue to provide support and continue its suppression activities in areas where the terrorists use force.

The director-general stated that it is worth noting that, at present, the communists are spreading reports that the government will assign the army the task of defending the country from foreign dangers only and that it will assign all communist suppression activities and internal security operations to the provincial administration sector. Reports such as this have been spread about here and there.

"If we do things in accord with such reports, we will be 'dancing to their tune.' However, we do not know why they are spreading such stories," said Mr Damrong.

The director-general of the Department of Provincial Administration stated that in accord with the goals of these two programs for training volunteers, the government hopes to be able to give the people who have received political training and training with weapons the task of watching out for, defending themselves against and suppressing communist terrorists in their own areas. If the implementation of these programs are successful, it will be an excellent defense against infiltration.

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CSO: 4207

## THAILAND

### BRIEFS

**BORDER CROSSING POINTS--Nong Khai:** Mr Kuson Santitham, the governor of Nong Khai Province, told a reporter about the opening of border crossing points for travel and shipment of goods between Thailand and Laos. He stated that the governments of both countries had agreed to open two crossing points in Nong Khai Province. One is at the Sadet wharf in the city of Nong Khai, which is a border point that traders can use to cross back and forth in order to carry on trade between the two countries and that people in general can use if they desire to travel back and forth to visit relatives. The second point is at the Naraeng wharf, which is a point for transporting large goods or heavy goods by truck, including timber from the Lao People's Democratic Republic, to third countries or goods passing through Thailand that charitable organizations or other countries have donated to help the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The governor of Nong Khai stated that Nong Khai's border is 350 kilometers long. There may be some people who do not have a desire for good relations between the two countries and they may have crossed back and forth in order to cause trouble. This is one thing that has caused misunderstandings to arise. Therefore, [the governor of] Nong Khai Province and the district officer of Vientiane district are trying to hold conferences and meet on a regular basis in order to clear up the various misunderstandings. [Text] [Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 5 Jan 80 p 3] 11943

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